RSA calling

DIE STEM VAN SUID-AFRIKA

THE VOICE OF SOUTH AFRICA

96
QWAQWA
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NO. 2 MARCH/APRIL 1972

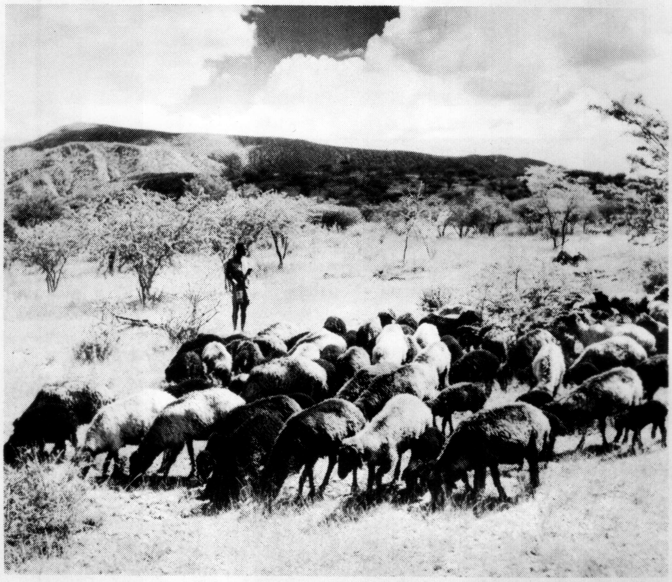
RSA calling

Listeners' magazine of Radio RSA, the External Service of the South African Broadcasting Corporation, P.O. Box 4559, Johannesburg, South Africa.

P.O. BOX 4559

From: Mr. J. M. B., Réunion: *"What was the history of South-West Africa before South Africa was given the mandate?"*

Editor: The story of South-West Africa before the days of the mandate is not a very happy one. The first whites to settle in the territory, missionaries and traders, arrived in the 1840's. In 1883, prompted by a Colonial adventurer named Lüderitz, Bismarck declared South-West Africa a German Protectorate. Sporadic wars continued between the indigenous peoples. The Herero people rose against the Germans and in a three-year war their population was reduced from 97 000 to 20 000. A South African force, led by General Botha, defeated the German garrison and occupied South-West Africa in July, 1915.



Karakul sheep are inherent in South-West Africa, their skins being highly prized in the fur industry. The photo shows a flock grazing under the watchful eye of a shepherd in the semi-arid veld, typical of this part of Southern Africa.

Photo by courtesy of the S.W.A. Annual.

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COVER

The 10 000 metres event at November's international athletics meeting in Cape Town, with A. Krogman leading from J. Metsina.

From: Mr. Y. K., of Isalmi, Finland: *"Are sailing and yachting popular in South Africa?"*

Editor: The achievements of Bruce Dalling, single handed and as a skipper, have led to an increasing interest in ocean sailing, and we expect to see more of our crews sailing in international events in the future. It is hoped to establish the Cape to Rio Race, first sailed this year, as an annual fixture. Yachting, off-shore and in inland waters, is very popular, and regarded as a sport for the whole family. Most of the dams being constructed in our Water Conservation programme will also serve as recreational resorts with facilities for many outdoor activities, including yachting.

From: Mr. S. I., Hashirimizu, Yokosuka, Japan: *"What is your opinion of the Japanese in your country?"*

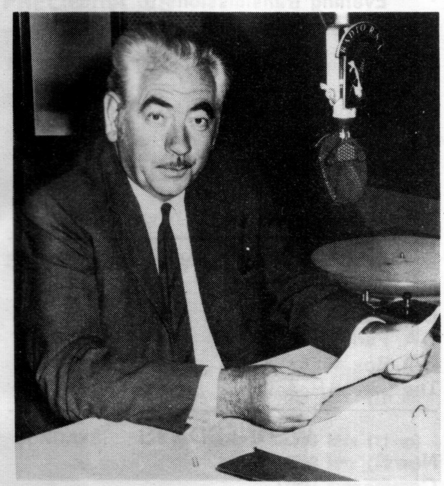
Editor: We find them very shrewd in business, scrupulously honest, and friendly and courteous in all their dealings. We hope their work here will lead to increased trade between our two countries for our mutual benefit.

From: Mr. R. L., Accra, Ghana: *"What is the Government's view on the drug problem?"*

Editor: Recent Parliamentary legislation, generally supported by the official Opposition, has imposed much more severe penalties for drug peddlers, and has provided for rehabilitation centres in which drug addicts may be helped towards recovery. We have a drug problem, but fortunately it is not so serious as in some other countries. Most of our young people spend their leisure in the open air and prefer healthy recreation to the misery caused by drugs.

. . . the Voice of South Africa, calling Africa.

Broadcast daily 11.00 to 15.50 G.M.T.



Louis Busson, of the French Service, recording "Saviez-vous" which is broadcast on Saturdays and Sundays to Africa and Madagascar.

Most of our transmissions are beamed to specific target areas, and are heard mainly by listeners in those areas. There are exceptions, of course, for we have many regular correspondents in Asia who write to comment on our Australasian transmissions, and some in South America who are on the fringe of our broadcasts to North America. We also have old faithfuls who, in defiance of generally accepted shortwave canons, pick up our broadcasts on locally calibrated receivers in Yellow Cabs in Chicago, and in rural buses, fitted with short-range dashboard receivers, in Ohio. Our Foreign Minister, Dr. Hilgard Muller, once heard Radio RSA reporting on one of his spirited speeches at the United Nations on a tiny transistor radio while he was vising friends in a New York apartment. These are instances of the vagaries of radio waves, and are accentuations of the positive. We can claim no special virtue for them, although we are happy to have made contact accidentally with many who now listen regularly to Radio RSA programmes.

Our Africa General transmission, daily from 11.00 to 15.50 G.M.T., is in a special category. The transmission was originally planned to provide listeners in our own Continent with a wide variety of programmes, and, as in our other target areas, we have a very large and faithful core of regular listeners. Many tune in mainly for our news bulletins, some for music, others again for "Woman's World" or our feature programmes. In recent months, however, we have been very pleasantly surprised to find that we have many listeners outside Africa. We have had letters from India, the Persian Gulf, the United States and Britain showing that the Africa General transmission is received in other Continents. One London listener, on holiday in the Hebrides, switched on his small portable radio on the island of Iona and there, to the astonishment of the islanders, was the Voice of South Africa, calling Africa. We felt that this was symbolic; a voice from the African continent, which owes so much to Christianity, heard on a remote Western island which was one of the cradles of the Faith. It proves once more the truth of the saying which Pliny attributed to the Greeks: "Ex Africa semper aliquid novi."

Chris Copeman (left), Senior Announcer on the English Service, recording "Thank Goodness it's Friday", which is broadcast to Africa each week at 11.13 G.M.T. and repeated in the Late and Early Show the same night.

"Woman's World" is relayed from our National English Service, Mondays to Fridays, 14.03 G.M.T. Pamela Deal compiles and introduces the programme from Cape Town.

Phyllis Elzas compiles and presents "Opera House", broadcast Wednesdays at 13.00 G.M.T.

RADIO RSA BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

MORNING BROADCASTS: NEWS AND COMMENT: MONDAYS—SATURDAYS:

AREA	TIME (GMT)	LOCAL TIME	FREQUENCIES
AFRICA			17805 kHz (16 m)
Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania,	0415—0427	0715—0727	15220 kHz (19 m)
Ethiopia, Sudan,		0615—0627	11900 kHz (25 m)
Rhodesia, Zambia, Malawi		0615—0627	9525 kHz (31 m)
			7270 kHz (41 m)
MIDDLE EAST			17805 kHz (16 m)
Saudi-Arabia, Iraq, Yemen,	0430—0442	0730—0742	15220 kHz (19 m)
Jordan		0630—0642	11900 kHz (25 m)
			9525 kHz (31 m)
			7270 kHz (41 m)
Libya, Egypt, Jordan	0500—0512	0700—0712	17805 kHz (16 m)
			15220 kHz (19 m)
			11900 kHz (25 m)
			9525 kHz (31 m)
			7270 kHz (41 m)
AFRICA			21535 kHz (13 m)
Ghana	0630—0642	0630—0642	17805 kHz (16 m)
Nigeria		0730—0742	15220 kHz (19 m)
			11900 kHz (25 m)
			7270 kHz (41 m)
WORLDWIDE (Southern			25790 kHz (11 m)
African News Bulletin and	0930—0946	Various	21535 kHz (13 m)
'Topic of the Day')			17820 kHz (16 m)
SUNDAY MORNING TRANSMISSION TO EUROPE:			
Great Britain & Ireland	1000—1150	1100—1250	21535 kHz (13 m)

EVENING TRANSMISSIONS: MONDAYS—SUNDAYS

AREA	TIME (GMT)	LOCAL TIME	FREQUENCIES
AUSTRALASIA, AFRICA, EUROPE:			
NEW ZEALAND	0800—0850	2000—2050	15220 kHz (19 m)
			17815 kHz (16 m)
AUSTRALIA			
W. Australia	1000—1050	1800—1850	15200 kHz (19 m)
N. Territory		1930—2020	17820 kHz (16 m)
S. Australia			15220 kHz (19 m)
Victoria, New South Wales		2000—2050	
Queensland, Tasmania			
AFRICA			
Rhodesia, Zambia, Malawi	1600—1650	1800—1850	21535 kHz (13 m)
Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania		1900—1950	15155 kHz (19 m)
MIDDLE EAST	1600—1650	1800—1850	11900 kHz (25 m)
GREAT BRITAIN AND	1800—1850	1800—1850	21480 kHz (13 m)
IRELAND			15155 kHz (19 m)
AFRICA			
Ghana	1900—1950	1900—1950	15175 kHz (19 m)
Nigeria		2000—2050	11900 kHz 25 m)
			11900 kHz (25 m)
EUROPE	2215—2315	2215—2315	9525 kHz (31 m)
USA AND CANADA	2215—2315	Various	9695 kHz (31 m)
(LATE AND EARLY)			11970 kHz (25 m)
NORTH AMERICA:			
U.S.A.			
—Central Zone	2330—0120	1730—1920	11970 kHz (25 m)
—Eastern Zone			9695 kHz (31 m)
			9560 kHz (31 m)
			6080 kHz (49 m)
CANADA			
—Eastern (Ontario, Quebec)	2330—0120	1830—2020	
—Atlantic (Labrador, Nova Scotia)		1930—2120	
—Newfoundland		2000—2150	
U.S.A		1730—1970	
—Pacific Zone	0130—0250	1800—1920	11970 kHz (25 m)
—Mountain Zone		1830—1850	9695 kHz (31 m)
		1830—2020	9560 kHz (31 m)
CANADA			6080 kHz (49 m)
—Mountain (Alberta)		1830—2020	
—Pacific (Br. Columbia)		1730—1920	

PROGRAMMES

MARCH—APRIL, 1972

Evening transmissions to Africa, Australasia and Europe:

MONDAYS

News
Comment
S.A. Panorama
The Bantu Peoples of S.A.
Conversation Corner
The Latest Headlines

TUESDAYS

News
Comment
S.A. Panorama
P.O. Box 4559
The Latest Headlines

WEDNESDAYS

News
Comment
S.A. Panorama
Looking at Africa
DX Corner
The Latest Headlines

THURSDAYS

News
Comment
S.A. Panorama
Talking Point
Conversation Corner
The Latest Headlines

FRIDAYS

News
World Affairs
S.A. Panorama
Women at Work
The Changing Scene
The Latest Headlines

SATURDAYS

News
Saturday Night R.S.A.
Includes: Did you Know . . . ?
The Cultural Scene
Woman's Page
The Latest Headlines

SUNDAYS

News
Africa Survey
Cameos from our History
P.O. Box 4559
Meditation
The Latest Headlines

TRANSMISSION TO EUROPE SUNDAYS, 1000—1150 G.M.T.

News
Africa Survey
Variety is the Spice
This Week . . .
News and Comment
S.A. Scene
Serenade in the Sun
The Latest Headlines

AFRICA — GENERAL
1100–1550 GMT DAILY

NB: From 1200—1255 the afternoon transmissions to Africa will be in French.

BROADCASTS TO AFRICA, MAURITIUS, MADAGASCAR

FREQUENCIES

	GMT	
MONDAYS—FRIDAYS:	1100—1450	25790 kHz (11 m) 21535 kHz (13 m) 15220 kHz (19 m)
	1450—1550	25790 kHz (11 m) 15220 kHz (19 m)
SATURDAYS:	1100—1450	25790 kHz (11 m) 21535 kHz (13 m) 15220 kHz (19 m) 11900 kHz (25 m)
	1450—1550	25790 kHz (11 m) 15220 kHz (19 m)
SUNDAYS:	1100—1200	25790 kHz (11 m) 15220 kHz (19 m) 11900 kHz (25 m)
	1200—1450	25790 kHz (11 m) 21535 kHz (13 m) 15220 kHz (19 m) 11900 kHz (25 m)
	1450—1550	25790 kHz (11 m) 15220 kHz (19 m)

NEWS: MONDAYS—FRIDAYS: 1100 GMT, 1300 GMT, 1400 GMT, 1500 GMT.
SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS: 1100 GMT.

MAGAZINE AND FEATURE PROGRAMMES:

S.A. Mirror: Mon., 1113 GMT.
Under the Southern Cross: Tues., 1113 GMT.
S.A. Digest: Weds., 1113 GMT.
This and That: Thurs., 1113 GMT.
Thank Goodness it's Friday: Fri., 1113 GMT.
Tavern of the Seas: Mon., 1305 GMT.
What's Your Line?: Tues., 1305 GMT.
What's in a Name?: Weds., 1305 GMT.
A Small Town . . . : Thurs., 1305 GMT.
S.A. Scene: Fri., 1305 GMT.
Woman's World: Mon.—Fri., 1403 GMT.
This Week . . . . : Sun., 1430 GMT.

LIGHT MUSIC:
1445 GMT.
Mondays: **Easy Does It.**
Tuesdays: **Yesterday's Tops of the Pops.**
Wednesdays: **Bantu Pops.**
Thursdays: **Variety is the Spice.**
Fridays: **Serenade in the Sun.**

1515 GMT.
Mondays: **Next Week's Hits.**
Tuesdays: **Colleagues' Choice.**
Wednesdays: **Johannesburg by Night.**
Thursdays: **Beatwave.**
Fridays: **Swinging Safari.**
SATURDAYS, 1110 GMT: **S.A. Hit Parade.**
SUNDAYS, 1116 GMT: **Ask for Berry.**
1500 GMT: **Ver in die Wêreld.**

SERIOUS MUSIC:
1320 GMT.
Mondays: **Concert Hall.**
Tuesdays: **The National Symphony Orchestra of the S.A.B.C.**
Wednesdays: **Opera House.**
Thursdays: **Composer of the Week.**
Friday: **From the Classics.**
SUNDAYS, 1300—1430 GMT: **The World of Music.**

SPORT
SATURDAYS, 1300—1545 GMT: **Sports Roundup.**

NORTH AMERICA: MARCH - APRIL 1972

First Transmission: 2330—0120 GMT:

First 45 minutes as for normal evening transmissions, then:

0016—0030 GMT:
Mondays: **Tavern of the Seas.**
Tuesdays: **What's Your Line?**
Wednesdays: **What's in a Name?**
Thursdays: **A Small Town.**
Fridays: **S.A. Scene.**
Saturdays: **Bantu Pops.**
Sundays: **Serenade in the Sun.**

0030— **News and Comment.**

0044—0114 GMT:
Mondays: **Next Week's Hits.**
Tuesdays: **Colleagues' Choice.**
Wednesdays: **Johannesburg by Night.**
Thursdays: **Beatwave.**
Fridays: **Swinging Safari.**
Saturdays: **Yesterday's Tops of the Pops and Easy Does It.**
Sundays: **This Week.**
0115 GMT:
Headlines.

Second Transmission: 0130-0250 GMT

First 45 minutes as for normal evening transmissions, then:

0215—0230 GMT: as for 0016—0030 GMT above.

0230 GMT: News and Comment.

0250—0320 GMT: Transmission in French (details on page 21).

LATE AND EARLY. 0015 - 0115 NIGHTLY: MARCH - APRIL 1972
2215—2315 GMT.

MONDAYS

News
Comment
S.A. Mirror
The Latest Headlines

TUESDAYS

News
Comment
Under the Southern Cross
The Latest Headlines

WEDNESDAYS

News
Comment
S.A. Digest
The Latest Headlines

THURSDAYS

News
Comment
This and That
The Latest Headlines

FRIDAYS

News
World Affairs
Thank Goodness it's Friday
The Latest Headlines

SATURDAYS

News
S.A. Hit Parade
The Latest Headlines

SUNDAYS

News
Africa Survey
Ask for Berry
The Latest Headlines

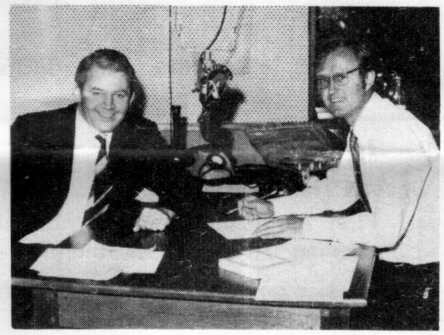
The response to our Jubilee Competition has been quite overwhelming. We would like to thank you all for your participation and we look forward to welcoming the winner of our Grand Prize to Radio RSA and South Africa. We hope to publish details of all our winners in the next issue of "RSA Calling".

Please note that the next issue of "RSA Calling" will cover the period May/September to coincide with the International Frequency Season.

NEW-LOOK PANORAMA

Broadcast daily, Monday to Friday, all evening transmissions.

Just before our schedule change last November it was decided at top level (which means that our Organiser talked over the proposal with all our Announcer-Producers and then sold the idea to our Head of Service, Morkel van Tonder) that "South African Panorama" should be transformed from a leisurely magazine programme to a topical news programme. Most of our regular listeners enjoyed "Panorama". We felt that we had several other magazine offerings but were not adequately covering the background to the news. The top level decision became a grass roots affair, and the battle was on.



George Lindsay (right) interviewing Otto Krause, an expert on the political scene in South Africa.

It works like this. At nine o'clock every morning the team assembles in Leon Shirley's office. Wallace Baird, the Editor, is supported daily by two duty announcers, and according to our usual continuity roster this could be any two from a selection including Dorianne Berry, Desmond Wingham, Gary Edwards, Christopher Copeman and Peter Finn. In fact, the net is frequently thrown very much wider, and at times the whole Service may be heavily involved. On several occasions the Head himself has used the contacts developed in many years of radio work to provide us with interviews. These have always been very well received, even by a rather irreverent announcer on studio duty who wrote in his report on the programmes beamed during his shift — "Morkel van Tonder would appear to have a promising future as an interviewer."

But back to the daily meeting. "Jock" (as Wallace Baird is known to his colleagues), see if you can get across to Pretoria and interview the Minister." "Desmond, ring Peter Becker and see if he'll give you two minutes on the Zulu dynasty." "I know the Financial Editor very well, and I'm sure he'll record a review of the international monetary crisis." "Red Metrowich was in Rhodesia last week, I'll grab him straight away." "Dorianne, this needs the feminine angle. Can you line someone up?" "Arthur, send a telex to Cape Town." "I'll check with the News Department."

By half-past nine cars and tape recorders have been requisitioned, appointments have been made by telephone, and centres all over South Africa called in to help. The team's deadline is four in the afternoon, and by then all material must be edited to the length required, Wallace Baird must have a script ready, the presenter must be in the packaging studio. Two hours later, and we've never missed yet, "South African Panorama" goes on the air, clothing the bare bones of immediately relevant news items with the flesh of expert opinions, intelligent forecasts, background interviews and—oh, well —it's a great life if you don't weaken.

Mr. Earl J. "RSA" Johnson, of San Carlos, California, checking the specially registered number plates on his Cadillac. Lakeland Terrier Copperdale's Lady Tobina is just not interested.

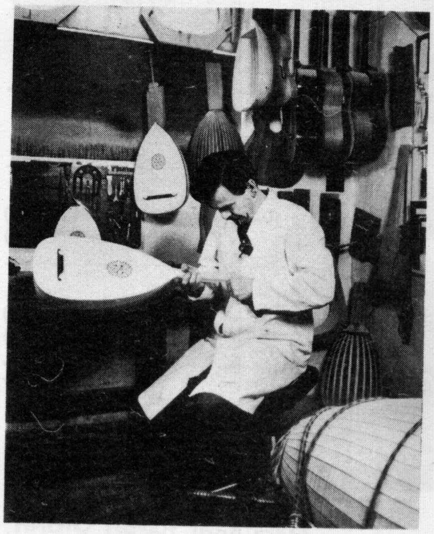
The noted American novelist, Mr. James A. Michener, recently toured South Africa for two months as a guest of the Johannesburg Junior Chamber of Commerce. He visited Radio RSA and was interviewed by Arthur Hanna.

WHAT'S YOUR LINE?

Broadcast Tuesdays: Africa General 15.05 G.M.T.; and North America 02.15 and 04.15 G.M.T.

Men, in their infinite wisdom, are at least generally prepared to concede to the female the prime virtue of an inquiring mind. Dorianne Berry combines an inquiring mind with the ability to sniff out interesting people and the capability, stemming from her own warm personality, of persuading them to talk about themselves. Her series, "What's Your Line?" has already presented a diversity of experts, ranging from artists in specialised fields to an importer of water beds, and there are many more fascinating interviews to come.

In her pursuit of people who have an unusual career or occupation, and who have a worthwhile message to give, Dorianne Berry has travelled around South Africa. Our country is rich in striking personalities, but it takes the Berry approach to draw them out.



In this modern age of machine production it is rewarding to find craftsmen like Jack van der Geest who still work with skill and care to make some of the finest musical instruments. The photograph shows him working on a lute.

THE CHANGING SCENE

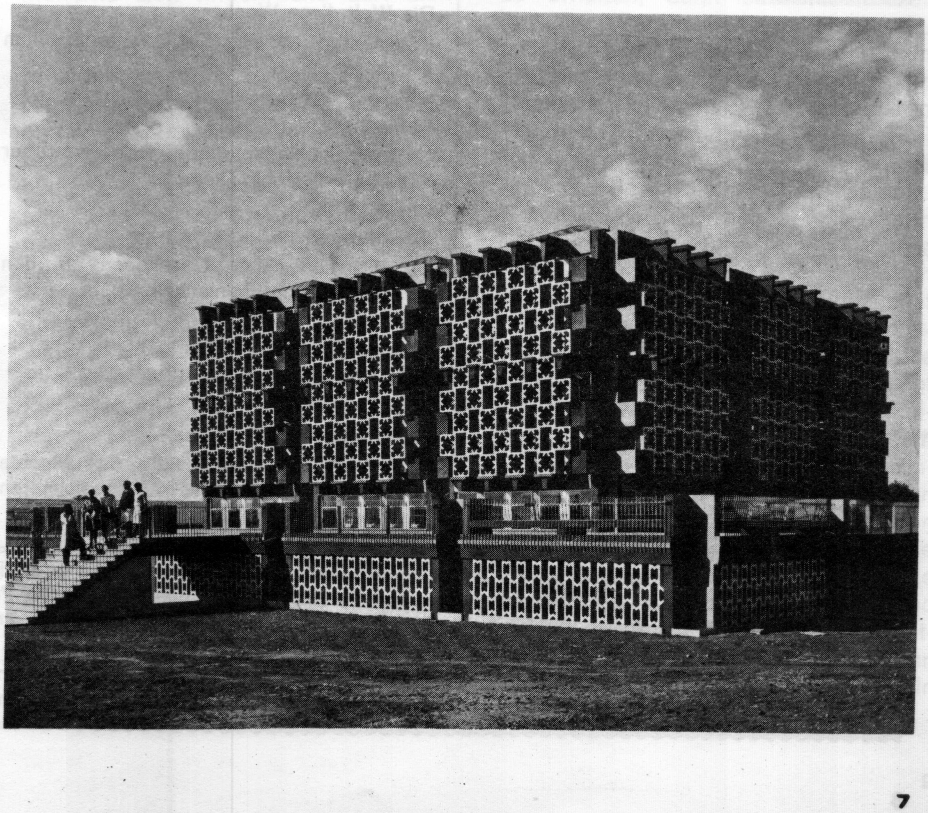
Broadcast Fridays, all evening transmissions except "Late and Early".

The last decade has been an astonishing growth period for the whole world, and South Africa has maintained more than global progress rates in many fields — educational, scientific, industrial and medical, for instance. An infuriated politician, shrewdly goaded, once claimed, "There are lies, damned lies, and statistics." He was, however misguidedly, registering a protest against the blind acceptance of numerical indications without reasoned evaluation.

In his series, "The Changing Scene", Wallace Baird compares the South Africa of ten years ago with the South Africa of today, using statistics which are internationally accepted. Baird's partly Scottish blood, his experience overseas in Europe and North America, his Honours degree in English, plus a total dedication to his country, have all contributed to a very human interpretation of what could have been an arid subject. This is no surprise to his colleagues — he's their first choice when they're looking for someone to share a quiet beer or two.

Wallace Baird editing material for his programme "The Changing Scene".

A section of the University of the North. Although a modern university, the buildings incorporate traditional Bantu designs.



DEUTSCH

RADIO RSA SENDET IN DEUTSCH NACH EUROPA:

SENDEZEIT (GMT)	MEZ	FREQUENZ
Sonntag: morgens		
0900—0950	1000—1050	21545 kHz (13 m) 17820 kHz (16 m)
Montag bis Sonntag: abends		
1800—1850	1900—1950	21535 kHz (13 m) 15175 kHz (19 m)

● Bitte benachrichtigen Sie uns von einer eventuellen Adressenänderung.

PROGRAMMVERZEICHNIS

März/April 1972

MONTAG

Nachrichten
Neues aus aller Welt.

Kommentar

Burenmusik
mit Humor präsentiert von Willi Brune.

Land und Leute
Afrikaans-Kurs für Anfänger.

Panorama RSA
Südafrikanisches Tagebuch.
Kurznachrichten

DIENSTAG

Nachrichten

Kommentar
Erläuterungen zum Tagesgeschehen

Das bunte Magazin
Elvira Wittman wendet sich besonders an unsere Hörerinnen.

Kurzwellenreiter
Unser Programm für die DX-er.

Panorama RSA
Ein Nachrichtenmagazin.

Kurznachrichten

MITTWOCH

Nachrichten

Kommentar

Für junge Leute
Berichte aus der Welt der Jugend und nicht zu vergessen — die Hitparade.

Die Bantuvölker Südafrikas
Sitten und Gebräuche der verschiedenen Bantuvölker.

Panorama RSA
Unser Tagesbericht.
Kurznachrichten

DONNERSTAG

Nachrichten

Kommentar

Unterhaltungsmusik aus Südafrika
Die besten südafrikanischen Orchester spielen für Sie.

Land und Leute
Afrikaans-Kurs für Fortgeschrittene.

Panorama RSA
Aktualitäten aus Südafrika.

Kurznachrichten

FREITAG

Nachrichten

Die Welt diese Woche
Kommentar über die weltpolitischen Ereignisse.

Stammtisch
Unsere Stammtischrunde diskutiert über aktuelle politische Themen.

Seefahrt tut not*
Bericht über das Geschehen in den Häfen der südafrikanischen Küste

Panorama RSA*
Was geschah heute in Südafrika?

Kurznachrichten
* An jedem ersten Freitag des Monats wird anstelle der mit * bezeichneten Programme ein Hörbild ausgestrahlt.

SAMSTAG

Nachrichten

Bantujournal
Hans-Jürgen Dahlke notiert für Sie Wissenswertes aus dem Leben der Bantu in ihren Heimatländern und in den Grossstädten.

Aus dem Tagebuch Jan van Riebeecks
Was schrieb der Begründer Südafrikas in sein Tagebuch?

Postfach 4559
Hörerfragen werden beantwortet.

Kurznachrichten

SONNTAG (morgens)

Nachrichten

Magazin der Woche
Ein Rückblick über das südafrikanische Wochengeschehen.

Für Briefmarkensammler
Ein Programm, das besonders die Philatelisten anspricht.

Fauna und Flora
Hans-Jürgen Dahlke bringt Ihnen die Pflanzen- und Tierwelt Südafrikas näher.

Programm nach Ansage
Ein Programm aus dem Stegreif über Kultur, Politik und Wissenschaft.

SONNTAG (abends)

Afrika-Spiegel
Kommentar zu den politischen Geschehnissen auf dem afrikanischen Kontinent.

Das Wort zum Sonntag
Fromme Bibelsprüche.

Die Bantuvölker Südafrikas
Eine weitere Folge unseres Mittwoch-Programmes.

Südwestafrika
In dieser Programmserie möchten wir Sie mit Südwestafrika näher bekanntmachen.

Kurznachrichten

Die Teilnahme an unserem Jubiläumswettbewerb war überaus gross und wir möchten allen Teilnehmern auf diese Weise herzlich danken. Wir freuen uns nun darauf, den Gewinner des ersten Preises in Südafrika und besonders bei Radio RSA begrüssen zu können. Die Einzelheiten über sämtliche Preise und deren Verteilung können Sie aller Voraussicht nach aus unserer nächsten Ausgabe von "RSA Calling" erfahren.

Bitte beachten Sie, dass die nächste Ausgabe von "RSA Calling" den Zeitraum Mai bis einschliesslich September umfasst und daher zeitlich mit der internationalen Frequenztabelle übereinstimmt.

"Interview mit Dr. Hans Jenny"

RADIO RSA

Herr Dr. Jenny, eins Ihrer bekannten Bücher trägt den Titel "Afrika ist nicht nur schwarz". Die Rassenunruhen in den Vereinigten Staaten zeigen, dass Amerika nicht nur weiss ist. Die Probleme deuten eine gewisse Parallele an. Worin sehen Sie das Grundproblem dieser weiss-schwarzen Konfrontation?

DR. JENNY

Wenn man von einer weiss-schwarzen Konfrontation spricht, sind dann, so glaube ich, nicht primär darin Rassengegensätze enthalten. Ich sehe die Unterschiede im Kulturgefälle, in verschiedener Herkunft, Tradition, und der Geschichte der menschlichen Gemeinschaft. Ich stehe auf dem Standpunkt, dass nicht alle Menschen gleich sind. Jedenfalls nicht in kultureller Hinsicht. Die Konfrontation von Menschen mit unterschiedlichen Bewusstse insebenen ist entstanden durch die Weltzivilisation, die wiederum auf das Zusammenkommen von Menschen aus entfernten Erdteilen zurückzuführen ist.

RADIO RSA

Sie haben in einem Referat vor einiger Zeit ein Buch erwähnt, das in den Zwanziger-Jahren in England erschienen ist und von einem schwarzen Studenten mit dem Namen Jomo Kenyatta geschrieben worden war. Dieses Buch trägt den Titel "Facing Mount Kenya" und in ihm, so sagten Sie in dem Referat, hat Kenyatta zum ersten Mal deutlich die Tragik hervorgehoben, die aus der Konfrontation afrikanischer Kulturen mit der weissen Industriezivilisation hervorgegangen war. Seit dem ersten Erscheinen dieses Buches sind ja bereits 50 Jahre vergangen. Wie sieht diese Konfrontation heute, ein halbes Jahrhundert später, aus?

DR. JENNY

Inzwischen ist ja dieser Student Präsident von Kenya geworden. Ich komme eben aus Nairobi und der erste Eindruck ist der einer gewaltig aufstrebenden Stadt im westlichen Sinne. Wenn Sie aber hinaus auf das "platte Land" gehen, dann finden Sie dort Afrika wie eh und je. Sie können nicht erwarten, dass der Schwarzafrikaner in seiner magischen Gebundenheit innerhalb von 50 Jahren unsere Denkweise angenommen hat. Ich denke vor allem daran, dass wir Europäer ja eine ganz andere Geschichte hinter uns haben. In Afrika und damit auch in Kenya, entstand keine Schrift, das Rad war hier nicht existent, es gab auch keine Beziehungen zum All im Sinne der Astronomie, es gab kein geometrisches Denken, alles Dinge, die uns schon vom Altertum her bekannt waren. Wir müssen davon ausgehen, dass der schwarze Afrikaner eine völlig andere Welt hat. Doch das will nicht heissen, dass er weniger intelligent ist, dass er weniger fähig ist, sich an eine neue Welt zu adaptieren dass er in irgendeiner Form nicht unsere Zivilisation annehmen könnte.

Wir übersehen, dass 50 Jahre für den Schwarzafrikaner bestimmt nicht ausgereicht haben, um diese, ich möchte sagen, beinahe wie ein Erdrutsch auf ihn einbrechende Zivilisation zu verkraften.

RADIO RSA

Sehen Sie eine Alternative zur europäischen Kultur, eine Alternative, die Afrika hervorbringen könnte?

DR. JENNY

Afrika muss den Weg in die moderne Zeit finden, und darf sich dabei nicht selber aufgeben. Ich denke z.B. an Senghor, den Staatspräsidenten von Senegal, an die Negritude, auch an die Versuche, die an der Elfenbeinküste von Houphouet-Boigny gemacht werden, durch Erziehung zum schwarzen Unternehmertum. Das will auch wieder bedeuten, dass es Zeit braucht, bis die ersten Erfolge sichtbar werden.

Der schwarze Mann braucht also noch auf Jahrzehnte hinaus die weisse Hilfe. Als ein Beispiel: Die Elfenbeinküste. Bei der Unabhängigkeit lebten dort 11'000 Weisse. Heute sind es 35'000. Ich bin mir bewusst, dass dies wiederum Animösitäten verursachen kann. So und soviele schwarze Leute werden darin einen Neokolonialismus sehen, es wird auch Weisse geben, die das kritisieren, aber ich weiss nicht, wie es möglich sein soll, Afrika zu entwickeln, ohne eine grosse Zahl von guten, tüchtigen und fähigen westlichen Helfern.

RADIO RSA

Herr Dr. Jenny, Sie nannten eben Negritude als eine von der schwarzafrikanischen Bevölkerung entwickelte Philosophie. Können Sie die von der südafrikanischen Regierung angestrebte Politik der getrennten Entwicklung mit afrikanischen Wünschen auf Selbstentwicklung in Einklang bringen?

DR. JENNY

Wenn es gelingt, den Bantuvölkern in Südafrika weitgehend ihre Identität zu erhalten, was infolge des Zustroms in die Städte gar nicht so einfach ist. Wenn es aber gelingt, diese Bantuvölker in ihrer Identität zu erhalten, dann bestehen sicher gewisse Parallelen zur Negritude. Ich habe dies auch versucht, in meinem soeben herausgekommenen Buch "Afrika kommt nicht mit leeren Händen" darzustellen. Dieser Titel hat seine Bedeutung insofern, weil die Schwarzafrikaner ihre eigene Kultur entwickelt haben, die ihnen und auch uns wertvoll ist. Ich erinnere an die afrikanische Musik, auch an die afrikanische Poesie, Schnitzkunst und Malerei. Das ist eine Bereicherung der Weltkultur und es wäre wirklich ein Jammer, wenn es nicht gelingen würde, gerade diese kulturellen Güter, die die Afrikaner nun auch den Menschen anderer Kontinente zugänglich machen, zu erhalten und zu entwickeln. Aber sie bedürfen der Bestätigung ihrer Identität, die zum Selbstbewusstsein führt, und sie werden mit ganz anderen Dingen und anderen Ansichten an unsere zivilistorischen Probleme herangehen, wenn zie zunächst einmal ihre Wurzeln behalten können.

RADIO RSA — KISWAHILI/TSONGA

SAA GMT	Sehemu Tunazozitangazia	SAA Sehemu Hiyo	Lugha	Metres
Nkarhi wa GMT	**Tindazhawu lomu ku haxerwaka kona**	**Nkarhi wa hina**	**Ririmi**	**Timetara**
0400—0412	Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda	Saa Moja ya Asubui hadi — Saa Moja na dakika 12	Swahili	17805 khz (16 m) 15220 kHz (19 m) 11900 kHz (25 m) 9525 kHz (31 m) 7270 kHz (41 m)
1500—1550	Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda Mocambique	Saa 12 mpaka Saa 12 na dakika 50 5 p.m. — 5.50 p.m.	Swahili/ Tsonga	21535 kHz (13 m) 11900 kHz (25 m)

Matokeo ya shindano letu yalikuwa mazuri sana. Kwa sababu hii, tungependa kuwashukuru wasikilizaji wetu wote walioshiriki katika shindano hili, na tunaingojea kwa hamu kubwa sana siku ya kumkaribisha mshindi wa zawadi yetu kuu, katika studio zetu za Radio RSA, wakati atakapoanza ziara yake ya kuitembelea Jamhuri ya Afrika Kusini. Majina ya washindi wote wa shindano hili, yatachapishwa katika toleo letu linalokuja la RSA Calling.

* *

Tafadhali fahamu kwamba, mchapo ujayo wa RSA Calling, utasetri mwezi May hadi September, ili kulingana na majira ya ulimwengu kuhusu matangazo.

MUSUMBHULUKU (Tsonga)

MAHUNGU:

TA MISAVA:

KU TSHAMA KA MINA HALENO AFRIKA DZONGA:

AFRIKA DZONGA — GAZA:

TINHLOKO TA MAHUNGU LETA HAKU HUMELELAKA.

WAVUMBIRHI (Tsonga)

MAHUNGU

KU VULA MARITO ETIMHAKENI:

TA HALA NI HALA:

SWIKOMBELO SWA VAYINGISERI:

TIÑHLOKO TA MAHUNGU LETA HAKU HUMELELAKA.

JUMATANO (Swahili)

HABARI ZA ULIMWENGU.

MAZUNGUMZO BAADA YA HABARI.

MICHEZO:

Kila mara tutakuwa na mtangazaji mmoja katika uwanja fulani ambayo atakuwa akiangalia aina fulani ya mchezo na kurekoda yale atakayeyaona, kwa kutumia tape-recorder.

COMMUNISM — NI NINI?

Mwandishi: F. R.Metrovich.

MAOMBI YA WASIKILIZAJI:

Ni kipindi cha Salaam zenu.

HABARI ZA ULIMWENGU KWA UFUPI.

ALHAMISI (Swahili)

HABARI ZA ULIMWENGU.

MAZUNGUMZO BAADA YA HABARI.

SURA YA AFRIKA YA KUSINI:

Ni kipindi ambacho huwa na mambo yanayofanyika katika muda wa wiki mmoja, nchini Afrika ya Kusini.

UHIFADHI WA WANYAMA:

Katika kipindi hiki tutakua tunagusia sana umaana wa wanyama wa Porini.

NYIMBO MPYA:

Hapa huwa tunawapigia sahani za santuri ambazo huingia katika Library yetu ya marekodi katika kila wiki.

HABARI ZA ULIMWENGU KWA UFUPI.

IJUMAA (Swahili)

HABARI ZA ULIMWENGU:

MAZUNGUMZO BAADA YA HABARI.

STAREHE:

Itakuwa juu ya yale yote yanahusiana na Starehe.

SANDUKU LA POSTA:

Huo ni wakati wa kuyatekeleza yale yanayoulizwa na wasikilizaji wetu katika barua zao.

CHEMSHA UBONGO:

Ni kipindi cha maswali na majibu na huletwa kwenu na watangazayi wote wa Idhaa ya Kiswahili.

HABARI ZA ULIMWENGU KWA UFUPI.

JUMAMOSI (Swahili)

HABARI ZA ULIMWENGU.

MPANGO WA VIJANA:

Ni wasaa wa kuzungumza na vijana wa Afrika Mashariki tukiwaeleza yale yanayofanywa na vijana wa Afrika Kusini.

WARAKA KUTOKA AFRIKA KUSINI:

Kila mtangazaji atakuwa na zamu yake ya kuandika habari fulani juu ya jambo fulani alilolisoma au kujionea katika sehemu fulani ya nchi ya Afrika Kusini.

MAOMBI YA WASIKILIZAJI:

Ni kipindi cha Salaam zenu.

HABARI ZA ULIMWENGU KWA UFUPI.

JUMAPILI (Swahili)

HABARI ZA ULIMWENGU.

AFRIKA WIKI HII:

Kila mwisho wa wiki, mmoja wa waandishi wetu wa habari huandika habari mbalimbali kuhusu yale yaliyotokea Barani Afrika kwa muda wa Juma zima.

NJOONI KUPUMZIKA:

Hiki ni kipindi cha Mambo ya Mungu.

NYIMBO ZA IBADA:

Katika kipindi hiki mtakuwa mnazisikia nyimbo zaki Kristo ambazo huimbwa na makundi ya Kwaya nchini humu.

WABANTU WA AFRIKA KUSINI:

Itakuwa saa ya kuzungumza juu ya M'bantu fulani ambayo kawahi kufanikiwa katika jambo fulani, kama vile biashara, mambo ya Elimu nk.

HABARI ZA ULIMWENGU KWA UFUPI.

STAREHE

Kila mtu humu duniani ana njia zake za kujiburudisha mwenyewe baada ya kazi ngumu. Wangine hupenda kwenda angalia sinema, wangine hupenda kwenda kwenye densi, wakati ambapo watu wangine hujiburudisha na kitu chochote kile ambacho kinawaletea furaha.

WASHAIRI MTAANI SOWETO

Siku hizi kitu ambacho huwafurahisha wa-Bantu wengi sana nchini Afrika Kusini, ni ile michezo ya kugiza. Kuna wa-Bantu wengi sana nchini humu, hasa katika Soweto, mji wa wa-Bantu ulioko karibu na Johannesburg ambao umepewa majina mengi sana kama vile "Jiji ndani ya Jiji", au Mji wa nne kwa ukubwa humu nchini Afrika Kusini, ambao wanajipatia riziki kwa kuandika michezo ya kugiza. Bwana Gibson Kente, ni mtu mojawapokutoka Soweto ambaye amefanikiwa katika kazi hii. Michezo mingi sana ya kuigiza ambayo inaandkwa na wa-Bantu wenyewe kama vile Sikalo, Zwi, Mzumba, n.k., imesifiwa na watu wengi sana ambao wamewahi kuiona mahali pote humu nchini.

Mafanikio yao jamaa hawa katika kazi hii, hayakuwapatia uvivu, bali yamewapatia shauku kubwa sana ya kuendelea mbele na kuandika michezo mizuri zaidi . . . na kithibitsho chake ni mchezo mpya wa hivi sasa . . . PHIRI, ambao umenza kuonyeshwa hapa karibuni tu. Tayari wale watu ambao wameuona mchezo huu, wamekwisha toa sifa nyingi sana juu yake. Kwa kifupi, mchezo huu wa PHIRI, unatisha, unaburidisha, tena unatoa fundisho kubwa sana juu yetu sisi. Ninasema unatisha kwa sababu ya kumbusho kubwa sana ambalo unalitoa juu ya kizazi chetu cha hivi sasa ambacho kina uhuru wa kufanya kitu chochote, na mambo ambayo hufanywa na wanafunzi wa siku hizi shuleni mwao . . . pamoja na mambo mangine mengi ambayo tunayafahamu vizuri sana, lakini huyasema huko pembeni tena kichini chini.

Fundisho ambalo mchezo huu unalitoa ni jinsi unavyoonyesha tamaa ya watu wangine ambao wanajaribu kujitajirisha wenyewe kwa njia za maovu na kuleta hasara na huzuni juu ya watu wangine. Hakuna mipaka yoyote juu ya lugha ambayo inatumiwa katika mchezo huu — kwani ni ule usemi ambao hutumiwa na wahuni wa mijini. Wapinzani wengi sana walikuja juu kwa sababu ya jambo hili, lakini wataalamu wengi sana wa michezo ya kuigiza kutoka katika nchi za ng'ambo wameusifu sana mchezu huu na kuuleza kwamba, hivyo ndivyo michezo ya kuigiza inavyoendeshwa huko ng'ambo.

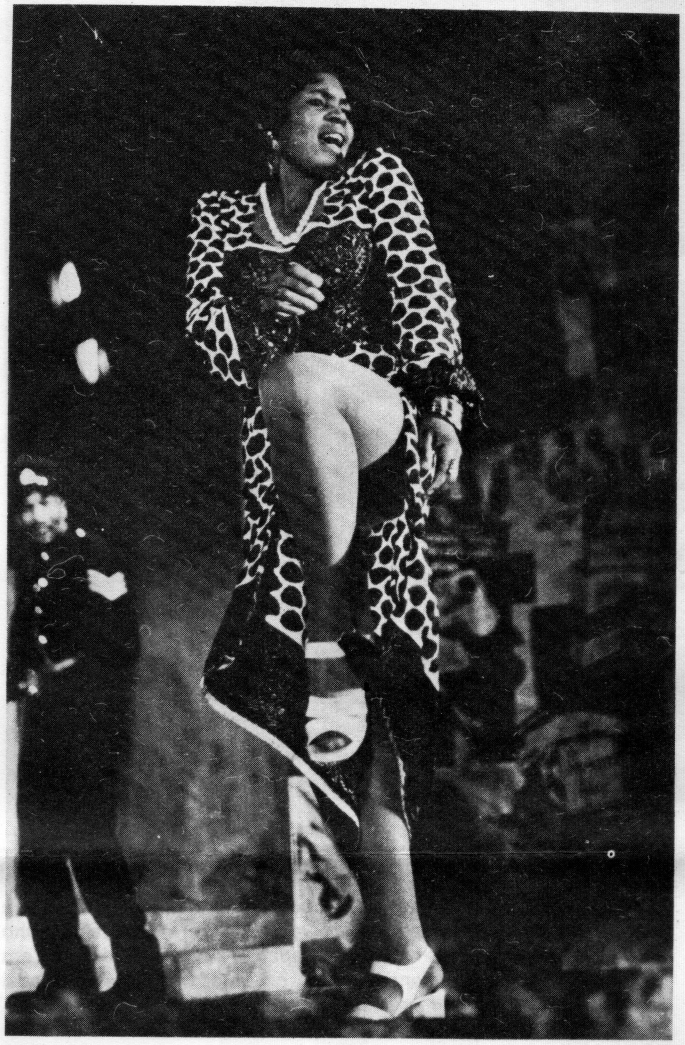
Muziki katika nchezo huu haukusahauliwa, tena ni mzuri sana. Kuna wanamuziki mashauri sana katika mchezo huu kama vile akina Thoko Mngcina Sama Williams na wangineo wengi.

Mchezo huu unaanza kwa msisimuo mkubwa sana, wakati mchezaji maarufa sana katika mchezo huu, Mutla, anapoueleza mpango wake wa kutaka kupatia pesa na kujitayarisha mwenyewe kwa kuwadanganya matajiri wa Soweto kwamba, tajiri mwenzao, Phiri, nafasi ambayo inachezwa na Stanley "Fats" Dibeco, karibu ataiaga dunia. Watu wangine ambao wanaonyesha ufundi wao mkubwa sana katika mchezo huu ni David Phetoe, ambaye amechukua nafasi ya mwanasheria, ambaye naye pia anazingojea pesa za Phiri kwa hamu kubwa sana mara tu atakaporfariki, Abigail Kukheka, mchezaji sinema mrembo sana ambaye alichukua nafasi ya maana sana katika picha ya sinema ya wa-Bantu iitwayo KNOCKOUT . . . ambaye anachukua nafasi ya Leeba, mke wa Phiri, na wangineo wengi sana.

Mabadiriko kidogo tu katika mchezo huu, utaufanya mchezo huu kupendwa na watu wengi sana si humu nchini Afrika Kusini tu, bali na hata katika nchi zingine za ng'ambo.

JENGO LA ANASA

Kwa wapenda sinema katika Soweto, Bwana Shabala kaleta urahisi mkubwa sana pamoja na furaha kuu kwa washabiki wote wa sinema mjini Soweto kwa ajili ya jengo lake zuri sana la sinema ambalo linajulikana kwa jina la EYETHU. Kwa ajili ya kipaji chake cha biashara, Bwana Shabala ni mtu ambaye amefanikiwa sana katika kazi hii, na jengo lake hili ambalo liligharimu kiasi cha Rand 200 000, halikumpa taabu yoyote. Picha ambazo huonyeshwa katika jengo hili ni Zakisasa kabisa na zile ambazo huonyeshwa katika majumba mangine ya sinema humu nchini Afrika Kusini.

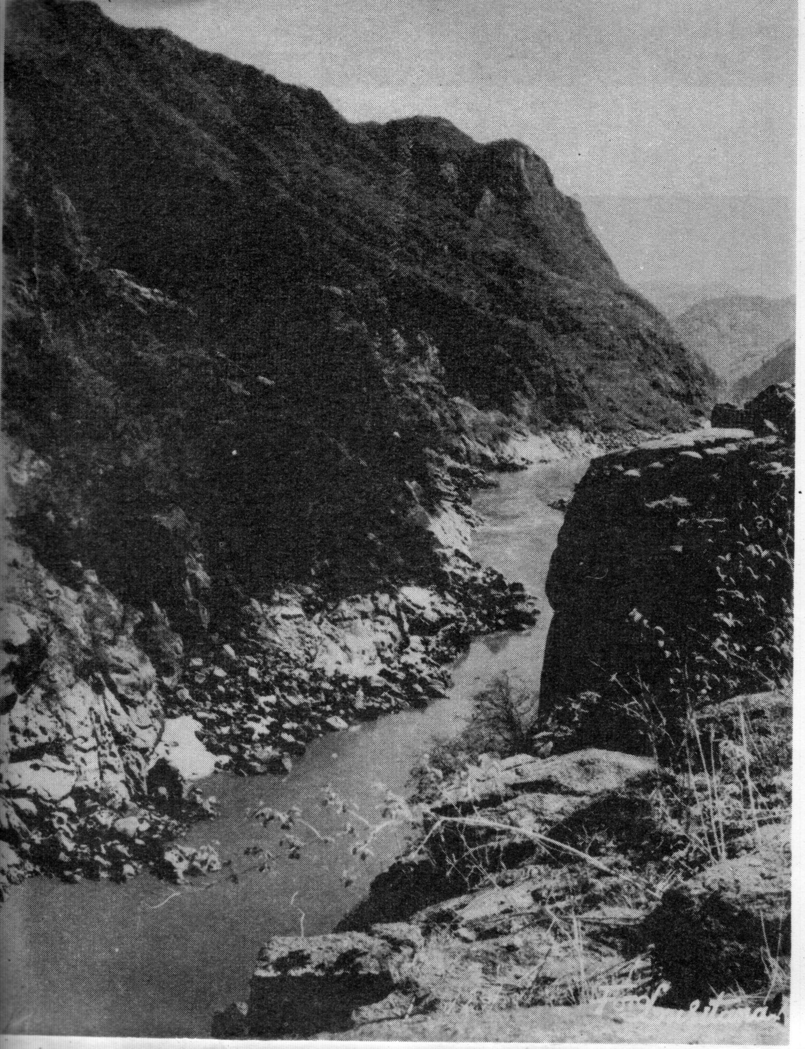


"PHIRI" ni jina la mchezo mmojawapo wa kuigiza ambao unasifiwa na watu wengi sana nchini Afrika Kusini. Na hapo tunamuona Abhigail Kubheka, mchezaji mmojawapo katika mchezo huu, pamoja na michezo mingine mingi sana ya ki-Bantu humu nchini Afrika Kusini.

"Phiri" is the name of a musical play currently enjoying great popularity in South Africa, and Abhigail Kubheka, pictured here, is one of the leading stars, both in this play and in Bantu performing arts in South Africa as a whole.

WANAMUZIKI MAALUMU

Na wale wapenda densi hawakuachwa nyuma hata kidogo, kwani sehemu yote hii ya Soweto pamoja na miji mingine mingi sana ya wa-Bantu humu nchini Afrika Kusini, kuna bendi mbali mbali za muziki, kama vile The Movers, Beaters, All Rounders, n.k. Vikundi vitatu hivi, hasa hujishughulisha sana na nyimbo za Soul, kwani ndiyo mtindo ambao hupendwa na vijana wengi sana wa ki-Bantu. Blondie Makhene, kijana mwenye umri wa miaka 15, ndiye mwimbaji wa bendi hii ya The Movers . . . na tayari kufikia hatua hii, amekwisha jipatia sifa nyingi sana toka kwa wataalamu mbali mbali wa muziki. Tayari kuna tetesi zinazosema kwamba, kijana huyu anajitayarisha kwenda katika nchi za ng'ambo ambako watu wengi wanamlilia.



Cabora Bassa pa mtsinje wa Zambesi — kufupi ndi mzinda wa Tete, mu Mozambique, malo amenewa adasankhiwa kuti amangeko limodzi la madamu akuru m'dziko lapansi kumene kudzachokera mphamvu zamagetsi oyendetsedwa ndi madzi ndiponso madzi oyenda m'ngalande kukathilira mbeu.

* * *

Cabora Bassa on the Zambesi River—this gorge near Tete, in Mozambique, was chosen as the site of one of the world's great hydro-electric and irrigation schemes.

* * *

RSA visited the world's most profitable gold-mine, West Driefontein, to see the culmination of a three-year salvage operation. In 1968 disaster struck the mine when over 80 000 000 gallons of water poured into the shafts. This mammoth salvage scheme was immediately put into operation—this has been such a great technical and scientific success that West Driefontein is now back in full production. Anne Simmonds, Editor of RSA Calling, with Mr. G. Hinds, the General Manager, in one of the subterranean boats used for checking the pumping equipment.

RSA OUT

The finish of the 110 metres hurdles at the international athletics mee
(Denmark) W. Coetzee (Western Trans

Shindano la mwisho la metres 110 la mchezo wakuruka na kwenda mbi
November, mwaka 1971. Tokea kushoto hadi kulia: J. Torring, W. Coe

* * *

Herwig Walther of the German Service interviewing the Rhodesian Minister of Justice, Mr. D. Lardner-Burke, during RSA's recent visit to his country.

* * *

Herwig Walther vom Deutschen Dienst im Gespräch mit dem rhodesischen Justizminister, D. Lardner-Burke.

AND ABOUT

ing held in Cape Town during November, 1971. Left to right—J. Torring, aal) and C. Breen. (Western Province).

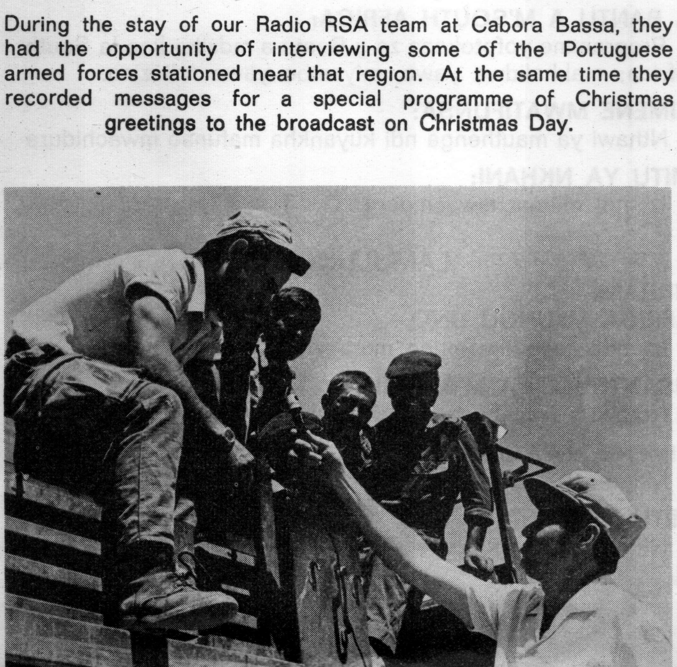
, katika Shindano la Athletics lililofanyika katika Cape Town, katika mwezi zee na C. Breen.

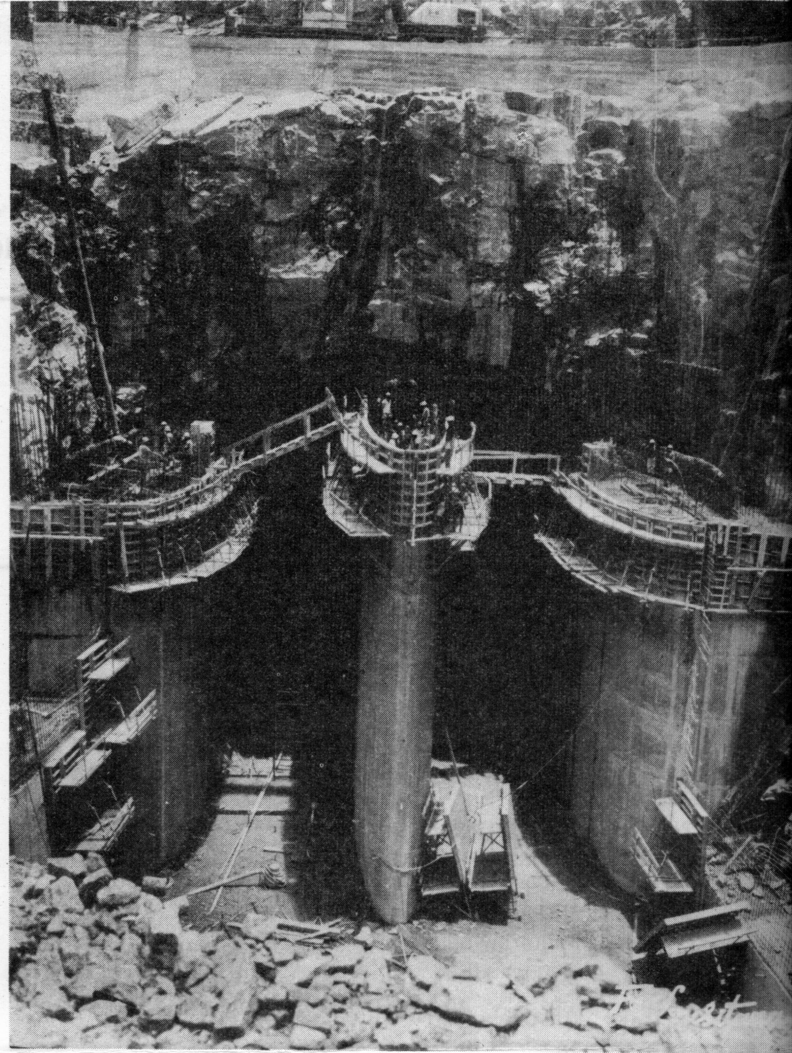
* * *

Durante a estada da equipa de Rádio RSA na região de Cabora Bassa houve a oportunidade de entrevistar alguns elementos das forças armadas que ao mesmo tempo aproveitaram o ensejo para gravar mensagens de Natal a incluir numa edição especial do programa "Um Abraço Para Todos".

* * *

During the stay of our Radio RSA team at Cabora Bassa, they had the opportunity of interviewing some of the Portuguese armed forces stationed near that region. At the same time they recorded messages for a special programme of Christmas greetings to the broadcast on Christmas Day.





La première phase de la construction du mur du barrage, d'une hauteur de 171 mètres. A la base, le mur aura une épaisseur de 21 mètres et demi et la longueur du sommet sera de 303 mètres. Cet impressionnant ouvrage est exécuté par un consortium international dont l'Afrique du Sud est un des principaux partenaires.

* * *

The first phase in the construction of the 550 ft. high dam wall. At it's base the wall will be 70 ft. thick and the width at the crest will be 1 000 ft. This massive project is being carried out by an international consortium in which South Africa is a major partner.

* * *

Mr. G. A. Watermeyer and Mr. Henk Badings receiving the Radiotelevisione Italiana Prize from Dr. Italo de Feo, Vice-President of R.A.I.

* * *

Dr. Italo de Feo, vice-president van de Italiaanse Radio en Televisie, overhandigt de Radiotelevisione-Italianaprijs aan de heer G. A. Watermeyer en Professor Ir. Henk Badings.

CHI-CHEWA SERVICE
RADIO RSA IRIKUULUTSA M'CHICHEWA MOTERE

Nthawi	Madera	Nthawi ku m'mwera kwa Africa	Chilankhulidwe	Ma-metres
(GMT) *0445—0457	Rhodesia, Zambia ndi Malawi	0645—0657 Ku m'mawa ku Rhodesia, Zambia ndi ku Malawi	Chi-Chewa	17805 kHz (16 m) 15220 kHz (19 m) 11900 kHz (25 m) 9525 kHz (31 m) 7270 kHz (41 m)
(GMT) 1656—1750	Rhodesia, Zambia ndi Malawi	(4 min. to 7 mpaka 10 min. to 8)	Chi-Chewa	11900 kHz (25 m) 7270 kHz (41 m)

Mulu wa makalata amene analowa mu mpikisano wathu ndi wawukulu zedi. Chonco tili kuthokoza inu nonse amene munatenga nawo mbali ndipo tingoti kodi ndani amene adzawine mphotho yayikulu yobwela kuno ku Radio RSA ku South Africa.

Tiyembekeza kudzafalitsa maina ya onse opambana mu RSA Calling ma mawa.

* * *

Muyenera kudziwa kuti Nyuzi yathu ya RSA Calling imene ikubwerayi idzaphatikiza mwezi wa May kufikira September, kutereku ndikuti zigwirizane ndi nthawi ya International frequency.

LOLEMBA

NKHANI

ZOCHITIKA MDZIKO LAPANSI.

NKHANI ZA MASEWERA:

Mu Programme imeneyi, mudzakhala muli kumvera ku masewera monga a mpira amene amachitika muno m'South Africa.

ZIMENE MWATIFUNSA:

Nthawi ya kumvera ku mauthenga ndi kuyankha mafunso yochokera kwa womvera.

MITU YA NKHANI:

Izi ndi nkhani mwacidure.

LACHIWIRI

NKHANI.

NDEMANGA.

PANORAMA YA SOUTH AFRICA:

Ndi nthawi ya kumva zimene zakhala zili kuchitika m'South Africa apa ndi apo.

KUSUNGA NYAMA ZA MCHIRE:

Mu Programme iyi, mudzamvera ku zimene South Afrika ali kuchita kuteteza nyama za mchire kuti zingatheletu.

MAFUNSO PA SOUTH AFRICA:

Iyi ndi nthawi imene mudzamvera ku nkhani zimene akatswiri athu amakambilana zokhudza South Africa, zimene womvera amafunsa.

MITU YA NKHANI:

Nkhani mwacidure.

LACHITATU

NKHANI.

NDEMANGA.

P.O. BOX 4559:

Pa nthawi imeneyi, timayankha mafunso yochokera kwa womvera athu.

DZIWANI SOUTH AFRICA:

Mu Programme imeneyi, mudzakhala muli kumvera ku zimene zipezeka m'South Africa.

MITU YA NKHANI:

Nkhani mwacidure.

LACHINAI

NKHANI.

NDEMANGA.

PANORAMA YA SOUTH AFRICA:

Iyi ndi Programme yofotokoza zimene zakhala zili kucitika m'South Africa.

MACHONA:

Nthawi yokambilana ndi athu amene adabwera mdziko lino la South Africa kale ndithu.

NYIMBO ZATSOPANO ZA A BANTU:

Izi ndi nyimbo zimene timazilandira kuchokera ku fakitale.

MITU YA NKHANI:

Nkhani mwacidure.

LACHISANU

NKHANI.

NDEMANGA.

ZOSANGALATSA M'SOUTH AFRICA:

Mu Programme imeneyi, mudzamvera ku zosangalatsa muno m'South Africa monga kanema ndi zina zosiyana-siyana.

CHI-COMMUNISM — NDI CHIANI?

Wolemba ndi F. R. Metrovich.

ZACHINYAMATA:

Iyi ndi Programme ya zochita anyamata ndi atsikana a mdziko muno.

MITU YA NKHANI:

Nkhani mwacidure.

LOWERUKA

NKHANI.

KALATA YOCHOKERA KU SOUTH AFRICA:

Iyi ndi nthawi imene Muulutsi ali yense amafotokoza zimene waziona muno m'South Africa.

A BANTU A M'SOUTH AFRICA:

Programme yofotokoza za a Bantu a mdziko lino la South Africa; makhalidwe yawo, miyambo yawo ndi zina.

ZIMENE MWATIFUNSA:

Nthawi ya mauthenga ndi kuyankha mafunso mwachidure

MITU YA NKHANI:

Izi ndi nkhani mwachidure.

LAMULUNGU

NKHANI.

AFRICA MLUNGU UNO:

Izi ndi Zochitika muno mu Africa sabata liri lonse.

TISANTHULE ZA M'BAIBULO.

Nthawi yoyankha mafunso yokhudza Buku Lopatulika.

ZIMENE MWATIFUNSA:

Mauthenga a Tsiku la Sabata.

MITU YA NKHANI:

Nkhani mwachidure.

MASEWERA YA A BANTU MUNO MU SOUTH AFRICA

Boma la South Africa, liri kuchita zili zonse zotheka kuona kuti mbari ili yonse ya moyo wa munthu, ili kulandira zofunikira.

KUSAMBIRA

Malinga ndi maganizo ya anthu a mdziko muno, anthu ambiri amangoganiza kuti anthu akuda sadziwa kusambira, ndipo mwambiri, ndi zoonadi. Izitu zili conco malinga ngati ku dela limene anthu akhala kulibe mitsinje yaikulu-inkulu pafupi, kumene akhoza kumapita ndi kukaphunzira kusamba. M'mizinda yikulu-ikulu ya dziko lino, mulibe mitsinje monga imene ipezeka ku Malawi ndi maiko ena, kumene anthu amapita mwa ufulu pa nthawi yawo, ndi kukaphunzira kusambira. Tsono pofuna kuthetsa chinthu chimenechi, Boma la South Africa linayamba kumanga madziwe (swimming pool) kumene ana a sukulu akhoza kumakaphunzira kusamba. Pa nthawi ino, tsiku ndi tsiku, magulu ya ana a sukulu yokwana makumi asanu, amapita ku dziwe (swimming pool) limene lidamangidwa ku Orlando, kumene amakaphunzirako kusambira. Tsiku lina caka choncino, ana okwana 4 300, adakaphunzira kusambira ku dziwe limeneli la ku Orlando. Pofuna kuti akwanilitse ciwelengero ca ana amenewa mu mzinda wa Soweto, madziwe okwana anayi anamangidwa, ndipo lacisanu liri kumangidwa. Dziwe la ku Orlando'li, limene lidalandira dzina la katswiri wa nkhonya wa Empire Flyweight Champion, Jake N'Tuli, ndi lalikulu kwambiri muno m'Johannesburg, ndipo linamangidwa madziwe a ku Ellis Park asanamangidwe.

Mzaka za 1970/71, ana okwanira 103 166, adapita ku madziwe ya ku Orlando kukaphunzira kusamba kumeneko. Dziweli, liri kupikisana ndi linanso lochedwa Moletsane, limene lidalandira wophunzira kusamba okwana 139 133. Enanso ofuna kukaphunzira ku dziwe lina lochedwa Jabavu Pool, adakwana 93 244.

Dziwe lina latsopano, langomangidwa posacedwapa, ndipo lichedwa Senaoane, koma ciwelengero ca amene amapita kumeneko kukaphunzira kusamba, sichinadziwikebe. Linanso la chisanu, lidzamangidwa ku Orlando East caka chino.

CHITHANDIZO CHA NDALAMA

Pofuna kuonetsetsa bwino zimene Boma la South Africa lirinkuchitira anthu ake akuda m'masewera yosiyana-siyanawa, muno m'Johannesburg. Boma laononga ndalama zokwanira R1$\frac{1}{2}$-million pomangitsa zinthu zosewelerazi. Ku Benoni, zosewelera kumeneko zidadya ndalama zokwana R120 000, ku Pretoria, ndalama zokwana R100 000, zimaonongedwa chaka ncaka kumangira ndi kupeleka zinthu zosewelera. Pali zitsanzo zimene tikhoza kupeleka. Makampani a nchito za migodi, ali kutenga mbari yawonso nawo kupeleka zosangalatsa kwa anthu awo a nchito, monga kumanga mabwalo a mpira aja amati Stadium ndi zina zosangalatsa miyoyo ya anthu awo a nchito.

Nkhopezi zisonyeza kuikapo mtima pa masewerawa. Mpira wa chitanyu ndiwo masewera okondedwa kwambiri pakati pa a Bantu a mu South Africa. Apa tiona a Kaizer Chiefs ndi Orlando Pirates akulimbirana mpira.

Their faces spell determination. Soccer can be regarded as the National game of the Bantu of South Africa.

MPIRA

Ku mbari ya Mpira imeneyi ya anthu akuda, pali magulu yochuka kwambiri mdziko muno, ndipo maka-maka ndinene kuti kuno ku Johannesburg, mu mzinda umenewu wa Soweto. Gulu lochuka kwambiri, ndi limene amalicha kuti Kaizer Chiefs. Mtsogoleri wa gululi, ndi katswiri ndithu pa masewera, Kaizer Motaung, ndipo amaseweranso mgulu la ku America lochuka lochedwa Atlanta Chiefs. Magulu en a muno mu Soweto, ndi Orlando Pirates; Moroka Swallows; Maroka Swallows Big XV, ndiponso Pimville United Brothers. Awatu ndachulawa, ndiwo magulu akulu akulu. Palinso ena ang'ono-ang'ono ambiri kwabasi. Iyi ndiyo mbari ya mpira.

NKHONYA

Anthu akuda a mdziko muno, amakondanso nkhonya kwambiri. Akatswiri amene amadziwika kuti apa pali mwamuna, ndi Anthony Qash Sithole; Joe Green Cobra Gumede ndi en a ambiri.

Titakunbukira kuti moyo wa munthu uli patatu, monga bongo, thupi ndi mzimu, tidzaona kuti mbari zonsezi, zili kukwanilitsidwa ndithu. Umu ndi m'mene Boma la South Africa liri kuchitira kuwathandiza pa mbari zonse za moyo wawo.

RADIO RSA ZENDT IN HET NEDERLANDS/AFRIKAANS UIT NAAR:

TIJD (GMT)	LANDEN VAN ONTVANGST	PLAATSELIJKE TIJD *	TAAL	FREQUENTIES
1700—1750	Nederland, België	1800—1850	Nederlands	21535 kHz (13 m) 15155 kHz (19 m)
0515—0527	Kenya, Oeganda, Tanzanië Rhodesië, Zambië, Malawi	0815—0827 0715—0727	Afrikaans	17805 kHz (16 m) 15220 kHz (19 m) 11900 kHz (25 m) 9525 kHz (31 m) 7270 kHz (41 m)
Slechts op zondagen 0700—0950	Kenya, Oeganda, Tanzanië Rhodesië, Zambië, Malawi	1000—1250 0900—1150	Afrikaans Afrikaans	21535 kHz (13 m) 15220 kHz (19 m)

In deze uitzending, die ook in Europa te ontvangen is, kunt U onder andere een kerkdienst beluisteren.

* Dit is de tijd in het land van ontvangst.

WIJ MAKEN U EROP ATTENT, DAT OP ZONDAGEN VAN 0700 TOT 0950 UUR GMT EEN AFRIKAANS PROGRAMMA WORDT UITGEZONDEN, WAARIN EEN KERKDIENST IS OPGENOMEN; IN DE 13- EN 25-METERBANDEN OP DE FREQUENTIES 21535 kHz EN 11900 kHz.

PROGRAMMASCHEMA

MAART/APRIL 1972

MAANDAG

Nieuws

Commentaar

Boeremusiek*
Thea Ranwell introduceert typisch Zuidafrikaanse klanken, ondermeer die van de concertina en de kleine trekpiano.

Taal en Teken*
Wilt u Afrikaans leren, leer dan mee!

Panorama RSA*
Nieuwtjes en korte gesprekken, die betrekking hebben op het Zuidafrikaanse leven van alle dag.

Nieuwsflitsen

DINSDAG

Nieuws

Commentaar

Kanttekeningen*
Een programma voor vrouwelijke luisteraars, samengesteld door onze medewerksters.

De Puntjes op DX
Chris Uitzinger spreekt met de broederschap van de kortegolfenthousiasten, waartoe ook wel enkele zusterkens behoren.

Panorama RSA*

Nieuwsflitsen

WOENSDAG

Nieuws

Commentaar

Lichte Muziek uit Zuid-Afrika*
Zuidafrikaanse toonkunst met een kleine „t"

De Bantoevolkeren van Zuid-Afrika
Een reeks causerieën waaruit u veel kunt leren over het leven, denken en doen der Bantoes in Zuid-Afrika.

Panorama RSA*

Nieuwsflitsen

DONDERDAG

Nieuws

Commentaar

Jong Zuid-Afrika*
Nieuwtjes over en gesprekken met jongeren, altijd besloten met P.O.'s parade van knaldeunen.

Uit Het Dagboek van Jan van Riebeeck
Willem Hoogstad bladert door van Riebeecks Daghregister en vertelt in modern Nederlands, wat hem daarin frappeert.

Fauna en Flora
Een wekelijks tochtje door het Zuidafrikaanse dieren- en plantenrijk.

Panorama RSA*

Nieuwsflitsen

VRIJDAG

Nieuws

De Wereld Deze Week
De Zuidafrikaanse journalist A. M. van Schoor belicht het voornaamste internationale gebeuren van de afgelopen week.

Kaarten op Tafel*
Een wekelijks debatje door vier stamgasten aan de biertafel, waaruit u zelf maar uw conclusies moet trekken.

Scheepspraat**
Met Hans Schotel gaan we kijken wat de Zuidafrikaanse zeepot schaft.

Panorama RSA*

Nieuwsflitsen

ZATERDAG

Nieuws

Bantoejournaal*
Van allerlei, dat betrekking heeft op het leven der Bantoes in Zuid-Afrika.

Getand en Zonder Opdruk
Tante Pos laat haar papieren tandjes zien en behaagt de filatelisten.

Postbus 4559
Wekelijks gesproken antwoorden op vragen van luisteraars, afgewisseld met muziek en besloten met een prijsvraagje.

Nieuwsflitsen

ZONDAG

Nieuws

Afrika Vandaag
Theo Greyling bespreekt de jongste ontwikkelingen in Afrika.

Mijn Stok en Mijn Staf
Korte aanhalingen uit het Boek der boeken.

De Bantoevolkeren van Zuid-Afrika

Zuidwest-Afrika*
Wetenswaardigheden over dit veelbesproken gebied met zijn vele volkeren en zijn betoverende natuur.

Nieuwsflitsen

* Dit programme wordt geheel of gedeeltelijk in het Afrikaans gepresenteerd.

** Op elke eerste vrijdag van de maand wordt in plaats van deze programma's een klankbeeld uitgezonden.

De reactie op onze Jubileumwedstrijd is overweldigend geweest. Wij danken U allen voor Uw belangstelling en deelname en het zal ons een groot genoegen zijn de winnaar of winnares van onze hoofdprijs bij Radio R.S.A. in Zuid-Afrika te verwelkomen. Wij hopen de namen van allen, die gewonnen hebben, in het volgende nummer van „R.S.A. Calling" bekend te maken.

* * *

Let U er a.u.b. dat de volgende uitgave van „R.S.A. Calling" geldt voor de periode mei/september. (Hierdoor valt de uitgave samen met het internationale frequentierooster voor dit tijdsbestek.)

„. . . ik zal eens ééven voor U informeren . . .”

Des zaterdags, tussen 17.00—17.50 G.M.T.

De man achter het loket hebben wij kunnen overhalen, enkele artikeltjes te plegen over zijn handelswaar. Hij spreekt niet over een girootje, of over een zjekje, of over telefoonnummersnaarhetbuitenland maar nietfnuitdecel. Neen, onze zuidafrikaanse Van Deutekom legt zich toe op de meer romantische achtergronden waaruit zich de zuidafrikaanse posterijen en de daarbij behorende postzegeltjes hebben ontwikkeld.

„Icy est arrivé David Digaed de Dieppe 8 10 de féverier 1 . . .” Dit is één van de onduidelijke inscripties op een stuk steen, welke klaarblijkelijk het begin van de zuidafrikaanse posterijen inluidden. De oude zeelieden die met hun zeilscheepjes langs de kust voeren, deden hier en daar deze kust aan, om zich te voorzien van proviand en om . . . brieven achter te laten. Gewoonlijk onder een opvallende boom begroeven zij hun epistels. De éérste zuidafrikaanse postkantoren dus.

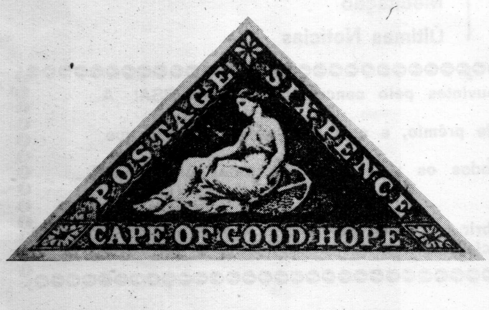
Vandaag zien ze er wél wat moderner uit. Het postkantoor van Johannesburg is er een goed voorbeeld van. Het heeft de meeste postbussen ter wereld, hetgeen meteen weer wijst op een ànder aspekt van het zuidafrikaanse postwezen: lang niet alle plaatsjes hebben een eigen postbestelling.

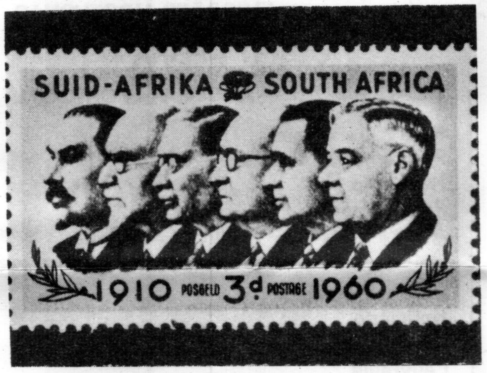
Nu had men ook in het binnenland van Zuid-Afrika, vooral na de vestiging van Jan van Riebeeck en de zijnen, al spoedig een redelijk werkende postdienst. Zonder postzegeltjes weliswaar, maar gebruikmakend van een vaste dienstregeling, die in stand gehouden werd door (meestal) Hottentot-hardlopers, welke met „briefstokken” gewapend van het ene dorp naar het andere renden. Het paard, met brief**tassen,** verving al spoedig de menselijke dravers, maar het is bekend, dat de britse administrateur van Betsjoeanaland nog tot 1887 gebruik maakte van boodschappers met briefstokken.

Het waren de Engelsen, die met een doeltreffende postdient (mét zegeltjes!) voor de dag kwamen. Tot dan toe betaalde de *ontvanger* gewoonlijk voor de brieven, ongeacht of hij nu om die korrespondentie had verzocht of niet.

De kaapse Landmeter-Generaal, Mitchell, die in 1846 in Londen was, kreeg opdracht een paar ontwerpjes te maken voor de zegels die in de Kaapkolonie gebruikt zouden moeten worden. Hij scheen nogal wat moeite met de tekenstift te hebben gehad, want de uiteindelijke ontwerpen werden vervaardigd door zijn opvolger, Charles Bell. Juist — filatelisten! — de beroemde Kaapse Driehoekszegels van 1 penny en 3 pennies. Kortgeleden nog, op een veiling in Londen, haalden deze eerstelingen een prijsje van ruim 25 000 gulden — ruim 357 000 belgische franken.

De beroemdste (en allerduurste!) zuidafrikaanse postzegel: de fameuze Kaapse Driehoek. In enkele gevallen leverde hij zijn (vroegere) eigenaar zo'n 75 000 gulden op. Dat is ruim 1 050 000 BFr.

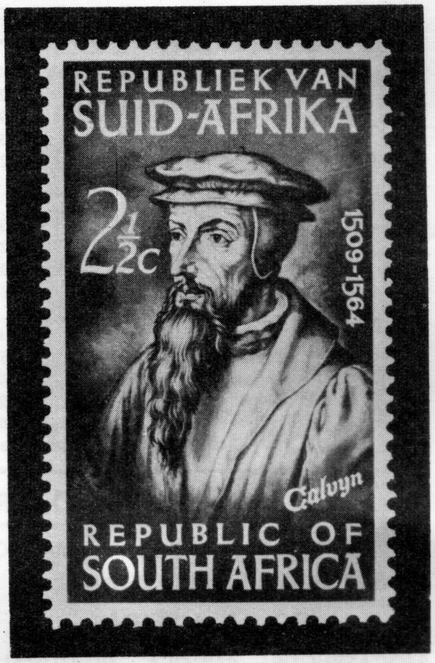




Deze uitgave van 1960 toont de ministerspresidenten van Zuid-Afrika sedert het jaar 1910, toen de Unie van Zuid-Afrika tot stand kwam. Zij zijn (v.l.n.r.): Generaal Louis Botha, Generaal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Generaal J. B. M. Hertzog, Dr. D. F. Malan, J. G. Strijdom en Dr. H. F. Verwoerd. De huidige zuidafrikaanse premier — de heer B. J. Vorster — aanvaardde zijn ambt in 1966

Men koos natuurlijk de driehoeksvorm, omdat de zegels nog geen tanding kenden en moesten worden losgeknipt. Twee keer knippen was een handeling, die niet teveel tijd zou roven.

Deze zegels werden eerst nog in Groot-Britannië gedrukt. Maar in 1857 besloot de Postmeester-Generaal om plaatselijk maar wat te laten drukken door Staatsdrukker Saul Solomon. Een knoeierd. Een kladderd. „Wacht U voor Namaak” moest er zelfs bijgezet worden. Maar ze wérden gebruikt. Ook al was de drukker blijkbaar kleurenblind. Want 1 d. blauw werd *rood*, en 4 d. *rood* werd *blauw*.

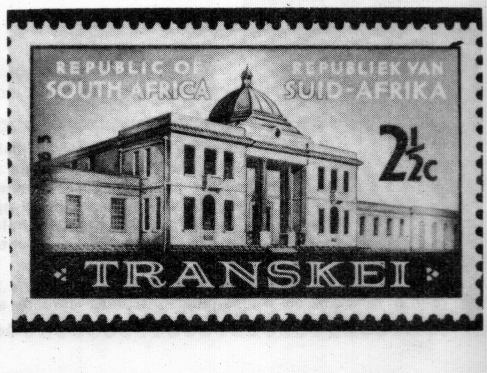


Het Afrikaans sprekende deel van de zuidafrikaanse bevolking is grotendeels calvinistisch. Het plaatsje Calvinia is vernoemd naar Johannes Calvijn

Na twee maanden kwam men erachter — maar toen was het te laat. De postzegelverzamelaars in de gehele wereld wreven zich in de handen, want nóú hadden ze toch wat!

Dat kón natuurlijk niet, vond Tante Pos, en zij besloot om dan voorlopig maar een postzegel van 6 d. in tweeën te knippen en er een 1 d.-zegeltje náást te plakken. Dan had je tenminsten tòch een waarde van 4 d. „Ha!”, riepen toen de filatelisten en ze wreven zich nóg harder in de handen.

In 1963 werd het volk der Xhosa in de Transkei zelfbestuur verleend. Deze herdenkingszegel laat de Gouvernementsgebouwen in de hoofdstad Umtata zien



TRANSMISSÕES DA RÁDIO RSA EM PORTUGUÊS PARA:

HORA (TMG)	ÁREA	HORA LOCAL	FREQUÊNCIAS
0530—0542	Moçambique	0730—0742	17805 kHz (16 m) 15220 kHz (19 m) 11900 kHz (25 m) 9525 kHz (31 m) 7270 kHz (41 m)
0600—0612	Angola	0700—0712	17805 kHz (16 m) 15220 kHz (19 m) 11900 kHz (25 m) 7270 kHz (41 m)
2000—2150	Portugal Angola Moçambique	2100—2250 2100—2250 2200—2350	*11900 kHz (25 m) 15155 kHz (19 m) 7270 kHz (41 m) 3980 kHz (75 m) 9695 kHz (31 m)

* (Sómente depois das 21.00 TMG

PROGRAMAÇÃO

MARÇO - ABRIL 1972

EMISSÕES MATINAIS: (i) Noticiário, (ii) Comentário.

EMISSÕES NOCTURNAS

SEGUNDA-FEIRA

MOÇAMBIQUE — ANGOLA — PORTUGAL

Hoje . . . e ontem!
Programação do dia
Noticiário
Passatempo
Afrikaans — Traço de União

Hoje . . . e ontem!
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Panorama
Á Beira de um Copo
Recordando — Diga a Sua Preferência
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TERÇA-FEIRA

MOÇAMBIQUE — ANGOLA — PORTUGAL

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De Tudo um Pouco

Hoje . . . e ontem!
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QUARTA-FEIRA

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À Hora do Chá — Falam as Mulheres

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QUINTA-FEIRA

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Vamos Ler o Jornal?
Povos de Lingua Banta

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MOÇAMBIQUE — ANGOLA — PORTUGAL

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DOMINGO

MOÇAMBIQUE — ANGOLA — PORTUGAL

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Música Para o Seu Domingo

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Noticiário
Um Olhar Sobre África
Facto ou Fantasia
Lendas e Histórias da Nossa Terra
Meditação
Últimas Notícias

● NOTA: Pede-se a todos os ouvintes para nos informarem de qualquer mudança de residência.

Ultrapassou as nossas expectativas mais optimistas o expontâneo entusiasmo dos nossos ouvintes pelo concurso jubileu da RSA! A todos que nele decidiram participar, os nossos melhores e mais sinceros agradecimentos!

Será com imenso prazer que receberemos na RSA o ouvinte a quem couber o nosso grande prémio, e com toda a boa vontade que tentaremos proporcionar-lhe uma muito agradável estadia na Africa do Sul!

Informamos ainda que no próximo boletim "RSA Calling" publicaremos pormenores de todos os vencedores. A todos os participantes do concurso Jubileu da RSA, votos de boa sorte!!!

* * *

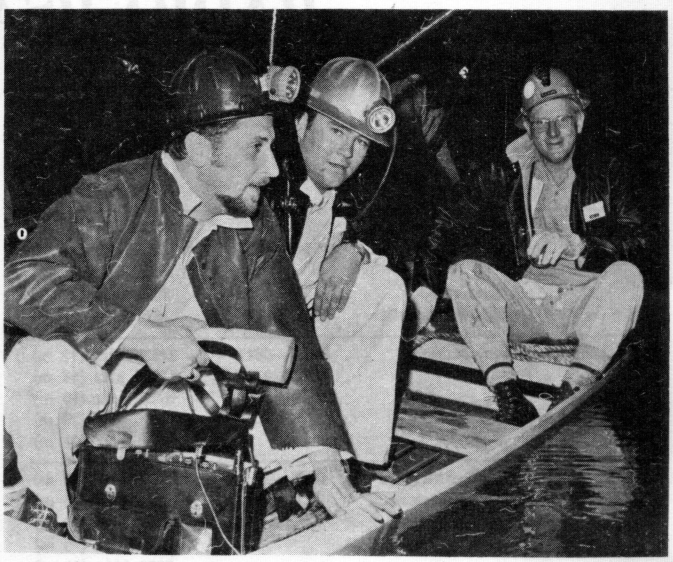
Informamos os nossos ouvinte que a próxima publicação da revista "RSA Calling" irá cobrir o periodo de Maio a Agosto, inserindo assim as frequências utilizadas durante esse tempo, em conformidade com os acordos internacionais.

"NO AR E POR BAIXO DA TERRA" O SERVIÇO PORTUGUÊS

C. Sommer entrevista Vasco Massinga, o herói moçambicano que recebeu a medalha de ouro por acto de grande bravura, durante a inundação da "West Driefontein".

Junto ao avião que os levou a Cabora Bassa, veem-se os repórteres da R.S.A. — o penúltimo da esquerda para a direita, de braços cruzados, é o nosso companheiro Santos Barbosa.

Parece um troféu conquistado, o galo que Fernanda Lopes, actriz, secretária, locutora, etc., submete ao exame de Carlos Cotrim, durante a festa do nosso sétimo aniversário.



Nos subterrâneos da mais rica mina de ouro do mundo, West Driefontein: nosso companheiro C. Sommer (1° plano), o gerente geral G. Hinds (de óculos) e um chefe de turma.

Mike Hailwood, ás do volante que se classificou em 3° lugar na prova de resistêcia — as 9 horas de Kyalami — é entrevistado por Daniel Muralha, um autêntico ás do microfone.

O serviço português completou 7 anos a 29-10-71. Entre os muitos convidados, estavam Mnr. M. van Tonder, chefe dos Serviços Externos da Rádio R.S.A. (de fato claro) Mnr. Esterhuyse (Chefe do Departamento de Pessoal) e Ana Maria Branquinho (de costas).

RADIO RSA — FRANCAIS

GMT	DESTINATION	HEURE LOCALE	FREQUENCES
0345—0357	Madagascar	0645—0657	17805 kHz (16 m) 15220 kHz (19 m) 11900 kHz (25 m) 9525 kHz (31 m) 7270 kHz (41 m)
0545—0557	Zaire		17805 kHz (16 m)
	—Kinshasa	0645—0657	15220 kHz (19 m) 11900 kHz (25 m)
	—Lubumbashi	0745—0757	9525 kHz (31 m)
	Congo—Brazzaville	0645—0657	7270 kHz (41 m)
0615—0627	Maroc, Algérie	0615—0627	21535 kHz (13 m)
	Tunisie	0715—0727	17805 kHz (16 m) 15220 kHz (19 m) 11900 kHz (25 m) 7270 kHz (41 m)
0645—0657	Côte d'Ivoire Sénégal, Cameroun Gabon, Niger	0645—0657	21535 kHz (13 m) 17805 kHz (16 m) 15220 kHz (19 m) 11900 kHz (25 m) 7270 kHz (41 m)
1200—1300	Afrique	Diverses	25790 kHz (11 m) 21535 kHz (13 m) 15220 kHz (19 m) 11900 kHz (25 m)

GMT	DESTINATION	HEURE LOCALE	FREQUENCES
1600—1650	Madagascar	1900—1920	15175 kHz (19 m)
1900—1950	France Belgique Suisse Zaire	2000—2050	
	—Kinshasa	2000—2050	15155 kHz (19 m) 9525 kHz (31 m) 7270 kHz (41 m)
	—Lubumbashi	2100—2150	
	Congo—Brazzaville	2000—2050	
	Maroc	1900—1950	
	Algérie Tunisie	2000—2050	
2000—2050	Côte d'Ivoire Cameroun Gabon Niger	2000—2050	15175 kHz (19 m) 11900 kHz (25 m)
0250—0320	Canada	2150—2220	11970 kHz (25 m) 9695 kHz (31 m) 9560 kHz (31 m) 6080 kHz (49 m)

PREVENEZ-NOUS DE TOUT CHANGEMENT D'ADRESSE.

SOMMAIRE DES PROGRAMMES

I. EUROPE, AFRIQUE, MADAGASCAR, ILES DE L'OCEAN INDIEN

EMISSIONS DU MATIN (LUNDI—SAMEDI): NOUVELLES ET EDITORIAL

EMISSIONS DU SOIR

Lundi	Mardi	Mercredi	Jeudi	Vendredi	Samedi	Dimanche
Nouvelles	Nouvelles	Nouvelles	Nouvelles	Nouvelles	Nouvelles	Nouvelles
Editorial	Editorial	Editorial	Editorial	Affaires mondiales	Saviez-vous	
Panorama RSA	Faits divers	A bâtons rompus	Boite postale 4559	Panorama RSA	Salut les Jeunes	Regards sur l'Afrique
Nos forêts et nos arbres	Les nouveautés de la discothèque	Journal des Bantous	Chanteurs Sud-Africains	Musique Folklorique	Philatélie Sud-Africaine	Choeurs Sud-Africains
Faisons connaissance	De la treille au flacon	Panorama RSA	Faisons connaissance	Petites villes, grand pays		Journal de Lady Anne Barnard
	Monuments historiques					Coin DX

II. AFRIQUE (général)

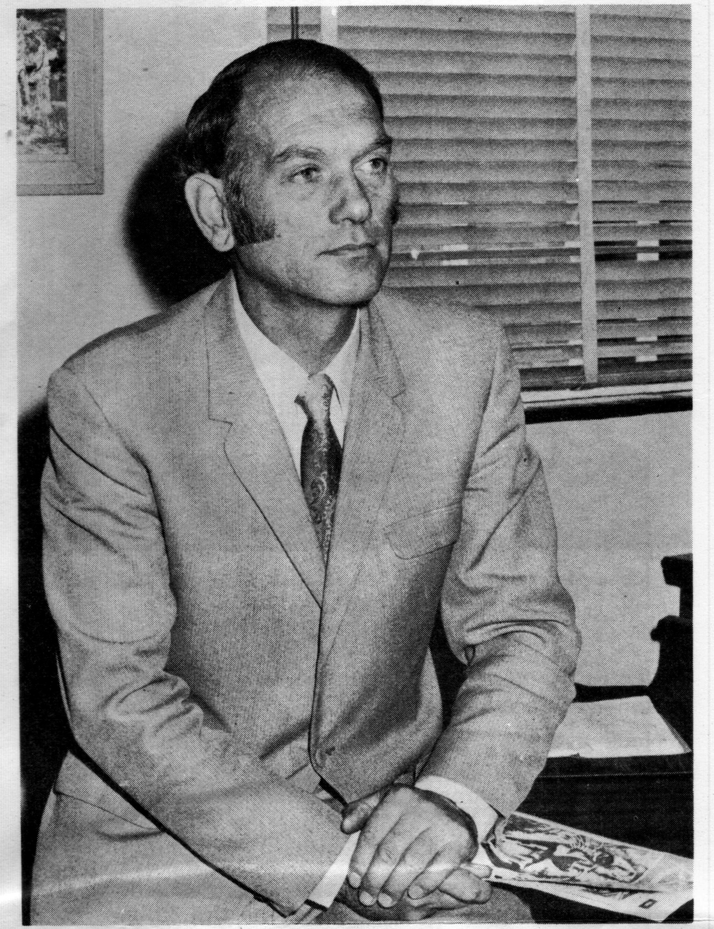
EMISSIONS DE L'APRES-MIDI

Lundi	Mardi	Mercredi	Jeudi	Vendredi	Samedi	Dimanche
Nouvelles	Nouvelles	Nouvelles	Nouvelles	Nouvelles	Nouvelles	Nouvelles
Editorial	Editorial	Editorial	Editorial	Editorial	Boite postale 4559	
Salut les Jeunes	Panorama RSA	Coin DX	Panorama RSA		La vie des abeilles	Saviez-vous
Monuments historiques	Mosaïque musicale	Journal des Bantous	A bâtons rompus	Faits divers	Petites villes, grand pays	Musique légère
Musique Sud-Africaine	De la treille au flacon	Jazz	Souvenez-vous	Musique à la carte	Musique pop	Légendes des Bantous
		Nos forêts et nos arbres				

III. CANADA

EMISSIONS DU SOIR

Lundi	Mardi	Mercredi	Jeudi	Vendredi	Samedi	Dimanche
Nouvelles	Nouvelles	Nouvelles	Nouvelles	Nouvelles	Nouvelles	Nouvelles
Editorial	Editorial	Editorial	Editorial	Affaires mondiales	Musique folklorique	Regards sur l'Afrique
Coin DX	Journal des Bantous	De la treille au flacon	Saviez-vous?	Musique Sud-Africaine	Panorama RSA	Légendes des Bantous
Panorama RSA	Les Nouveautés de la discothèque	A bâtons rompus	Monuments historiques	Petites villes grand pays		Journal de Lady Anne Barnard
			Nos forêts et nos arbres			



MORKEL VAN TONDER,
chef des Services Exterieurs

Vous connaissez les voix, et même les visages des speakerines et des speakers de la section française, mais nous ne vous avons encore jamais présenté Morkel Van Tonder, chef des Services Extérieurs de la S.A.B.C., la Corporation Sud-Africaine de Radiodiffusion. Nous ne vous révèlerons pas son âge, mais il est né il y a moins d'un demi-siècle à Ladismith, dans la Province du Cap. Par sa mère, c'est un petit-neveu du grand écrivain et poète de langue afrikaans, C. J. Langenhoven, auteur des paroles de l'hymne national sud-africain. Il obtint une licence en philosophie et psychologie à l'Université de Stellenbosch, la pépinière des premiers ministres sud-africains. Au lendemain de la guerre, Morkel Van Tonder devint secrétaire adjoint d'une association sportive.

L'HOMME DE RADIO

En même temps se dessinait déjà sa vocation d'homme de radio, car il devint un collaborateur régulier de la Radio de Cape Town. Finalement, le Ier septembre 1951, il se décida à entrer au service de la radio, et devint bientôt organisateur des programmes. C'est en qualité de commentateur sportif qu'il accompagna la tournée sud-africaine de cricket en Grande-Bretagne en 1960; il séjourna cinq mois en Europe et en profita notamment pour visiter la France. En avril 1964, il fut appelé à Johannesbourg au service national afrikaans; ses captivants reportages et ses brillantes interviews étaient particulièrement appréciés des auditeurs.

C'est encore un premier septembre, en 1970, que le Conseil d'Administration de la S.A.B.C. lui confia la délicate et lourde tâche de diriger les Services Extérieurs.

L'HOMME DE LETTRES

Mais ses activités à la radio ne l'ont pas empêché de satisfaire sa passion d'écrire. Morkel n'est pas pour rien un petit-neveu de Langenhoven! C'est ainsi qu'il a publié trois romans en afrikaans, dont le dernier, intitulé "La neige reste toujours blanche", raconte la deuxième expédition de Scott et de ses compagnons dans l'Antartique. Ce livre fait partie des ouvrages dont l'étude est prescrite dans les écoles normales du Transvaal. Un quatrième livre est en préparation, c'est un roman historique consacré au pionnier sud-africain Piet Retief. Enfin depuis plusieurs mois déjà, la radio commerciale "Springbok Radio" présente chaque jour de la semaine un feuilleton de Morkel Van Tonder "Monsieur le Millionnaire".

LES LOISIRS

Ses délassements favoris? L'alpinisme quand il était au Cap, une partie de bridge, le jardinage. Dans le jardin de sa maison de Linden, un joli et calme faubourg de Johannesbourg, Morkel Van Tonder cultive quelques ceps de raisins blancs dont il tire un agréable vin de table qu'il a baptisé "Alpha", nom d'une ferme historique, située près de Constantia, une région de vignobles renommés de la Province du Cap. La terre, il l'aime d'un amour profond et quasi charnel; aussi quand ses occupations le lui permettent, la maison de Linden est-elle fermée pour le week-end, et toute la famille prend-elle la route pour la ferme située quelque part dans la campagne du Transvaal. Avons-nous dit que Morkel Van Tonder a trois fils, solidement bâtis comme lui, avec lesquels il ne dédaigne pas de faire de la course à pied pour se maintenir en forme?

LE CHEF DES SERVICES EXTERIEURS

A Radio RSA, l'on ne pratique pas le culte de la personnalité, mais cela ne nous empêchera pas de dire qu'en appelant Morkel Van Tonder aux fonctions de chef des Services Extérieurs, la S.A.B.C. ne pouvait faire un choix plus heureux. Possédant lui-même une longue et riche expérience de la radio, Morkel Van Tonder est toujours disposé à prêter une oreille attentive aux suggestions comme aux doléances d'un personnel venu d'horizons très divers; il veille à maintenir dans et entre les différentes sections de Radio R.S.A. un esprit d'émulation et de camaraderie, et surtout un enthousiasme, qui laissent bien augurer de l'avenir de notre station.

Le succès de notre concours du 5e anniversaire nous a particulièrement surpris. Nous tenons à vous remercier tous pour votre participation et nous serons heureux d'accueillir le gagnant de notre grand prix à Radio RSA et en Afrique du Sud. Nous espérons publier le nom des gagnants dans le prochain "RSA Calling".

* * *

La prochaine édition de "RSA Calling" couvrira la période Mai/Septembre pour coïncider avec la saison internationale de fréquences.

FRANCAIS

MONUMENTS HISTORIQUES

DIFFUSION: LUNDI vers l'Afrique et les Iles de l'Océan Indien.

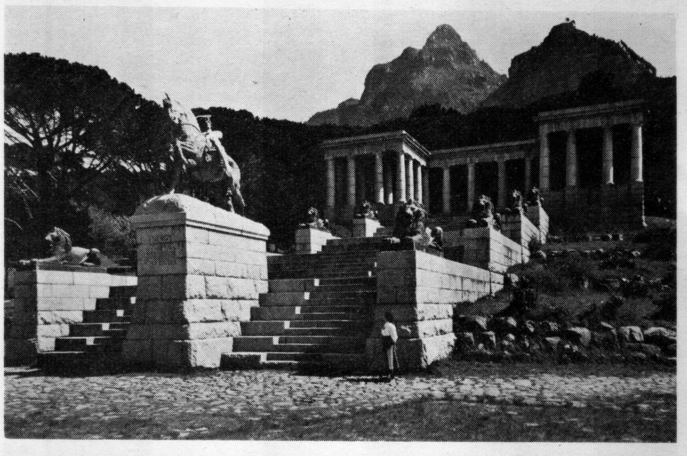
MARDI vers l'Europe, l'Afrique, Madagascar et les Iles de l'Océan Indien.
JEUDI vers le Canada.

Au cours de nos émissions consacrées aux "Monuments Historiques", nous vous avons parlé et nous vous parlerons de certains monuments qui, peut-être ne sont pas "historiques" au vrai sens du mot, n'étant pas classés dans les 243 monuments proclamés tels par la commission pour la préservation des monuments historiques, mais sont tous associés fortement avec l'Histoire.

Nous avons procédé par ordre chronologique, cette méthode, croyons-nous, ayant rapport directement avec le flot de l'Histoire sud-africaine.

C'est ainsi que nous vous avons parlé de la plus ancienne relique vivante de l'établissement européen du Cap, une haie d'épineux et d'amandiers, plantée sur l'ordre de Jan van Riebeeck en février 1660, et dont les vestiges peuvent être admirés à l'entrée du Jardin Botanique de Kirstenbosch.

C'est en 1665 que le site du château de Bonne Espérance, fut choisi. Il fut terminé en 1679. Nous avons là le premier monument historique de l'Afrique du Sud. Au cours de ses trois siécles d'existence le chateau du Cape de Bonne Espérance a abrité des personnalités brillantes et intéressantes, gouverneurs, visiteurs ou même prisonniers de marque.



Le monument commémoratif de Rhodes érigé en 1905 dans la ville du Cap.

Nous avons vu que le Campanile de Port Elizabeth a été élevé en l'honneur de l'arrivée des immigrants anglais en 1820. La Bloukrans entre Colenso et Estcourt rappelle le massacre des Voortrekkers par les guerriers zoulous le 17 février 1838.

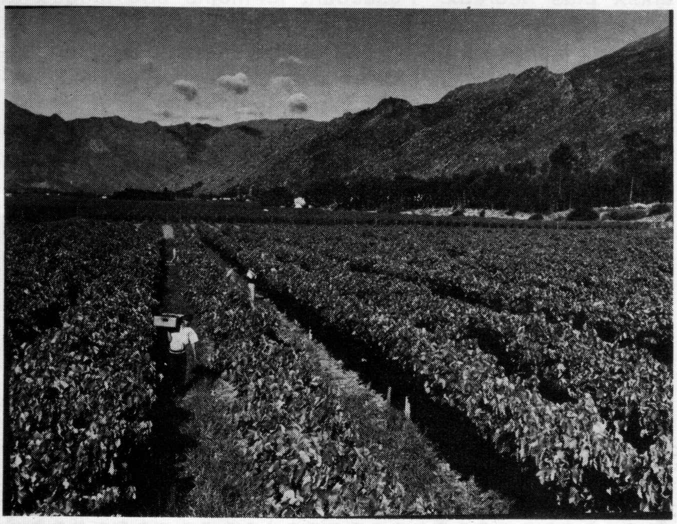
Au cours de nos prochaines causeries, nous vous parlerons de Paardekraal, de Majuba, de la maison de Paul Kruger et de celle de Jan Smuts, des lieux où se fit l'histoire de l'Afrique du Sud.

DE LA TREILLE AU FLACON

DIFFUSION: MARDI vers l'Europe, l'Afrique, Madagascar et les Iles de l'Océan Indien.

MERCREDI vers le Canada.

Les vignobles de la vallée de l'Hex River dans la province du Cap.



Si le rire est le propre de l'homme et le cheval sa plus noble conquête, il est une passion, un art, que dis-je, un sacerdoce qui depuis la création a uni et sublimé tous les humains sans distinction de race et de niveau social. Nous voulons parler de l'amour de la treille et des mille façons de la cultiver, de la cajoler, de la perfectionner jusqu'à en faire un de ces nectars dont Noé se régalait avant le déluge, dont les anciens comparaient les mérites bien avant que le ciel ne leur tombât sur la tête. N'est-il pas significatif de constater que le premier miracle de Jésus fut de changer en vin l'eau d'un mariage; en ce faisant, Il nous indiquait Son Auguste intention de nous recommander cette boisson divine, de nous faire apprécier ce liquide merveilleux qui réjouit le coeur de la créature et verse dans les coeurs l'oubli des mauvais jours.

Depuis trois siècles, l'Afrique du Sud produit, dans la région du Cap, des vins de qualité,; cette qualité s'est améliorée depuis que des viticulteurs s'en sont venus, de France, du Portugal, des bords du Rhin et du Danube, apportant aux ceps du Cap leur expérience et leurs ancestrales recettes. Il n'est pas étonnant que les vins d'Afrique du Sud aient acquis une réputation mondiale et que les connaisseurs se disputent l'honneur de les déguster et d'en vanter les mérites.

AFRIKAANS BY RADIO

TOEKOMS/ZUKUNFT/FUTURE/le FUTURE/o FUTURO.

Ek sal dans/ik zal dansen/ich werde tanzen/I shall dance/je dancerai/eu dançarei.

Werkwoorden hebben in het Afrikaans geen persoonsvormen. Das Zeitwort wird weder durch Person noch Zahl beeinflusst. The form of the verb is not affected by number or person. La forme du verbe n'est pas affectée par le nombre ou la personne. A forma do verbo mantém-se inalterável em todas as pessoas da conjugação.

dus/also/thus/ainsi/assim:

SINGULAR					PLURAL			VERB
ek	jy	hy	sy	dit	ons	julle	hulle	. . . sal dans
ik	jij	hij	zij	het	wij	jullie	zij	1st, 2nd, 3rd (SING. & PLUR.)
ich	du	er	sie	es	wir	ihr	sie	ALTYD/IMMER
I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they	ALWAYS/TOUJOURS
je	tu	il	elle		nous	vous	ils/elles	SEMPRE . . .
eu	tu	ele	ela		nós	vós	eles/elas	. . . sal dans

Hoflikheidsvorm/Höflichkeitsform/polite form/forme de politesse/a forma cerimoniosa . . . u

u: U, Sie, you, vous, O Senhor (V. Exa) . . . u sal dans (Singular and Plural).

Hierdie Afrikaanse taallesse word op Maandae en Donderdae aangebied. Op aanvraag, word afskrifte gratis aan studente verstuur.

Deze Afrikaanse taallessen worden op Maandagen uitgezonden. Gaarne zenden wij U op verzoek deze lessen gratis toe.

Diese Afrikaans-Sprachlektionen werden jeden Montag und Donnerstag ausgestrahlt. Auf Verlangen sind kostenlose Manuskripte erhältlich.

These Afrikaans language lessons are broadcast on Mondays and Thursdays. Free copies of the lessons are available on request.

Ces leçons d'Afrikaans sont diffusées tous les lundis et jeudis. Des copies dactylographiées sont gratuitement à votre disposition.

Estas lições de língua afrikaans são transmitidas todas as segundas e quintas feiras. A todos quantos o desejarem, teremos muito prazer em oferecer cópias do texto que enviaremos gratuitamente.

Ons adres/unsere Adresse/our address/ notre adresse/nosso endereço:

Taalprogramme, Buitelandse Dienste,
S.A.U.K.,
Posbus 4559,
Johannesburg,
Republiek van Suid-Afrika.

FISH CONSERVATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa is one of the main fishing countries of the world, ranking after Peru, Japan, Russia, the United States and Norway. Peru produces more than 10-million tons of fish annually, and South Africa, which is the second largest exporter of fish meal and the largest producer of canned pilchards, catches some 2 million tons of fish every year. Her fishing industry is therefore an important one.

In recent times, however, there has been increasing activity around her coastlines by foreign trawlers, notably from Russia, Japan, China, Spain, the Netherlands and Bulgaria. These craft concentrate on edible species of fish; and South Africa has long since recognised the threat which these vessels pose to her own fishing industry. It is alarming, for instance, that foreign deep-sea trawlers catch more hake in South African waters than do the Republic's own trawlers.

At times, more than 40 Russian fishing vessels have been active around South Africa. In many cases foreign trawlers have blatantly poached inside South Africa's 12 mile fishing limit, and even inside the three mile limit.

But it is not only South Africa which has cause for alarm. African states on the west coast are growing increasingly concerned at the huge influx of foreign trawlers into the rich fishing grounds; and they fear that by the time they have fully developed their sea industries, the East-Central Atlantic will have been overfished.

It is against this background that an international convention to conserve fish stocks off the Atlantic coast of Africa has been signed in Rome by four countries: South Africa, Japan, Russia and Portugal. It aims at sharing research knowledge of the area, and deciding on the optimum catch in order to conserve resources for posterity.

At a time when international consumption of fish is growing, annual catches are decreasing because of the depletion of stocks. In 1969, world production decreased for the first time since 1945. This is obviously a dangerous trend, and for the future of the world industry, regulation of fishing operations has become essential. The international convention which has just come into effect is an important landmark in the future of international fish conservation.

- This talk was broadcast on 24th October, 1971.

dx log

Hello there, DXers! For me, the past month has been very eventful. First of all, there was the visit from Jim Vastenhoudt of Radio Nederland's "DX Juke Box" fame and his charming wife, Sietske. Jim spent a few months on Madagascar, busy with RN's relay station, and then he and his wife had a very deserved rest, touring South Africa (including the Kruger Park, of course!). And then they stayed with Mr. and Mrs. Chris Uitzinger for a few days. We spent a delightful evening together, chatting and trying our utmost to solve the world's communications problems. It was very nice to have them with us!

It is with rather mixed feelings that I'd like to tell you about another event. After almost 20 years in engineering I now find myself in a new post, namely, Training Officer of the SABC. I say it's with mixed feelings: on the one hand I've landed a job which presents a very interesting challenge, but — I've landed with the very difficult task of moving away from my colleagues and friends. associated with shortwave planning and the Monitoring Panel.

Involuntarily one looks back over the two decades with broadcast engineering — they were happy years: but, and I say this without a doubt, my happiest years were the association with external shortwave broadcasting. It was indeed an honour to be one of "The Voice's" team; thanks to my engineering colleagues and thanks to the programme colleagues. Then if you'd permit me to hand out two more bouquets, I'd like to give one to that devoted group of Radio RSA listeners, the members of the Monitoring Panel; and the second to the staff at the Monitoring Panel HQ. I really find it difficult to place in writing to what extent I appreciate their comradeship over the years. Many thanks, all you wonderful people!

Who says shortwave listening is on the way out? Heinz Kamieth of Canada's 3½ year-old son listening to Radio RSA.

"DX Corner" is, however, one consolation, namely that I'll still have contact with the world's big circle of friends. So, although we won't be battling along together on the Panel, I sincerely hope to see the old familiar names popping up in the "Corner's" mailbag!

From this side of the desk I'd like to wish all you shortwavers a very happy and successful 1972; may your DX shack be filled with many strange-sounding languages, but all with one common new year message: goodwill, tolerance, understanding.

73's and Totsiens.

Leo van der Walt,
DX Editor.

PROGRAMMES OF RADIO RSA

RADIO RSA broadcasts for 28 hours daily in 9 languages to Africa, the Middle East, Europe, North America and Australasia.

ENGLISH PROGRAMMES

TIME GMT	FREQUENCIES (kHz)
Africa and Middle East	
0415—0427	17805, 15220, 11900, 9525, 7270
0430—0442	17805, 15220, 11900, 9525, 7270
0500—0512	17805, 15220, 11900, 9525, 7270
0630—0642	21535, 17805, 15220, 11900, 7270
0930—0946	25790, 21535, 17820
1100—1550	25790, 21535, 15220, 11900
1600—1650	21535, 15155, 11900
1900—1950	11900, 15175
North America	
2330—0120	11970, 9695, 9560, 6080
0130—0250	11970, 9695, 9560, 6080
2215—2315	11970, 9695
Europe	
2215—2315	11900, 9525
1800—1850	21480, 15155
1000—1150 (Sundays only)	21535
Australasia	
0800—0850	15220, 17815
1000—1050	15200, 17820, 15220

FRENCH PROGRAMMES

Africa and Middle East	
0545—0557	17805, 15220, 11900, 9525, 7270
0615—0627	21535, 17805, 15220, 11900, 7270
0645—0657	21535, 17805, 15220, 11900, 7270
1200—1300	25790, 21535, 15220, 11900
1900—1950	7270, 15155, 9525
2000—2050	11900, 15175
Europe	
1900—1950	7270, 15155, 9525
Madagascar & Mauritius	
0345—0357	17805, 15220, 11900, 9525, 7270
1600—1650	15175

SWAHILI PROGRAMMES

	FREQUENCIES (kHz)
Africa	
0400—0412	17805, 15220, 11900, 9525, 7270
1500—1550	21535, 11900

TSONGA PROGRAMMES

Africa	
1500—1550	21535, 11900

CHICHEWA PROGRAMMES

Africa	
0445—0457	17805, 15220, 11900, 9525, 7270
1700—1750	9525, 7270

PORTUGUESE PROGRAMMES

Africa	
0530—0542	17805, 15220, 11900, 9525, 7270
0600—0612	17805, 15220, 11900, 7270
Europe/Africa	
2000—2150	15155, 11900, 9695, 7270, 3980

AFRIKAANS PROGRAMMES

0515—0527	17805, 15220, 11900, 9525, 7270
0700—0950 (Sundays only)	21535, 11900

DUTCH PROGRAMMES

Europe	
1700—1750	21535, 15155, 15175

GERMAN PROGRAMMES

Europe	
1800—1850	21535, 15175
0900—0950 (Sundays only)	21545, 17820

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